

NOTICE OF PENDING LEGISLATION		DATE
		LEGISLATIVE BILL NO. H. R. 7000
SECTION I		GENERAL
TO :		FROM: LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
<p>THE ATTACHED BILL, WHICH HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS, IS:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SENT TO YOU FOR INFORMATION ONLY.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A BILL ON WHICH FAVORABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> IS <input type="checkbox"/> IS NOT PREDICTED.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SENT FOR YOUR COMMENT AS TO WHETHER IT IS OF INTEREST TO CIA ACTIVITIES, AND WHETHER FURTHER ACTION BY THIS OFFICE IS NECESSARY OR DESIRED.</p> <p>IT IS REQUESTED THAT COMMENTS CONCERNING THIS LEGISLATION BE FORWARDED, THROUGH APPROPRIATE CHANNELS, TO THIS OFFICE, BY _____.</p>		
SECTION II		COMMENTS (From Original Addressee)
TO : LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL		FROM:
<p style="text-align: right;">23 June 1955 84/1</p> <p>Mr. Brooks of Louisiana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Providing for strengthening of the Reserve Forces.</p> <p>Distribution:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>1 Repd</p> <p>4 PL</p> <p>3 -PL</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 80px;"></div> <div> <p>House Report 987</p> <p>Senate Report 840</p> <p>House Conference Report 1335</p> <p>Passed House 1 July 55</p> <p>Passed Senate amended 14 July 55</p> <p>PL 305</p> </div> </div>		
DATE OF COMMENTS	SIGNATURE AND TITLE	EXTENSION

Public Law 305 - 84th Congress

Chapter 665 - 1st Session

H. R. 7000

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 598.

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Act of 1955". Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

SEC. 2. (a) Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (50 U. S. C. 925 (b)) is amended by striking out the words "one million five hundred thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two million nine hundred thousand. Until July 1, 1957, this total shall not include any person who has a reserve obligation on the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 whenever such person is not participating satisfactorily in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve, as prescribed by the appropriate Secretary". 66 Stat. 483.

(b) Section 208 of such Act is amended by (1) redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) thereof as subsections (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively, and (2) inserting, immediately after subsection (e) thereof, the following new subsection:

"(f) Except as specifically provided by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), (1) each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in any armed force of the United States or any component thereof under any provision of law after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 who becomes a member of the Ready Reserve by reason of any provision of law other than section 208 (c) of this Act, and (2) each person who after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 becomes a member of the Ready Reserve under section 263 of this Act, shall be required, while a member of the Ready Reserve, to (A) participate in not less than forty-eight scheduled drills or training periods, and to perform not more than seventeen days of active duty for training, during each year, or (B) perform annually not more than thirty days of active duty for training. Any such member of the Ready Reserve (except any member enlisted therein under section 6 (c) (2) (C) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act) who in any year fails to perform such training duty satisfactorily, as determined by the appropriate Secretary pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the final year of any period of obligatory membership in the Ready Reserve, such membership shall be extended for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the performance by such member of such additional active duty for training." Ready Reserve members. Training duty. Post, p. 603.

(c) Section 208 (g) of such Act, as amended by the preceding subsection of this Act, is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) thereof as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), respectively; and

(2) inserting, immediately after paragraph (1) thereof, the following new paragraph:

"(2) if he (A) has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months, and has served satisfactorily as a member of a unit of the Ready Reserve pursuant to a transfer made under section 263 (a) of this Act for Post, p. 602.

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All 69 Stat. 599.

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a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals four years, or (B) has satisfactorily completed an enlistment under section 263 (b) of this Act;".

(d) Section 208 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 928) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

Screening of units and members. " (k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

"(1) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

"(2) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

"(3) members of the Reserve Forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

"(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

"(5) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve.

Transfer from Standby Reserve to Ready Reserve. " (l) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Ready Reserve whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists."

Selective recall. (e) Section 233 (a) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No member of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty under this subsection until the Director of Selective Service has determined that such member is available for active duty."

(f) The proviso contained in section 233 (b) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (b) (1)) is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That not more than one million members of the Ready Reserve of all reserve components may be required to perform active duty involuntarily at any time unless the Congress shall have authorized the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection with respect to a larger number".

(g) Section 233 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

Ministers of religion. " (h) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe any person who, while a member of a reserve component, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall be entitled upon his request to a discharge from the reserve component of which he is a member. No member of any reserve component shall be required to serve on active duty, or to participate in active training and service, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, while preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school."

50 USC 1001-1010. Records. (h) Chapter 7 of part II of such Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 259 thereof, the following new section:

"SEC. 260. (a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, each military department of the Department of Defense shall cause to be prepared and maintained an accurate record of the number of members of each class of each reserve component who during each fiscal year have satisfactorily participated in (1) active duty for training, and (2) inactive duty training with pay.

Report of Secretary of Defense. " (b) In January of each year the Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the President and to the Congress a report which shall contain

an account of the status of training of each reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the progress made in the strengthening of the reserve components, during the preceding fiscal year."

(i) Part II of such Act, as amended by preceding subsections of this section, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 8—SPECIAL ENLISTMENT PROGRAMS

"SEC. 261. (a) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any person who is qualified for enlistment for active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard, and who has not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, respectively, pursuant to the provisions of this section. ^{62 Stat. 604; 65 Stat. 75. 50 USC app. 451.}

"(b) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of six years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment to perform— ^{Enlistment period; service.}

- "(1) active duty for a period of two years;
- "(2) satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to service rendered under paragraph (1) of this subsection, will total five years; and
- "(3) the remainder of such period of enlistment as a member of the Standby Reserve.

"SEC. 262. (a) Until August 1, 1959, whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in units of such Ready Reserve pursuant to the provisions of this section under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments under this section may be accepted only within quotas (which quotas shall not exceed a total of 250,000 persons annually) prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense. No enlistment shall be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component if such enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve. ^{Acceptance of enlistments.}

"(b) Enlistments under this section may be accepted from persons who—

- "(1) are physically and mentally qualified for service in the Armed Forces;
- "(2) have not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act; and
- "(3) have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months.

In addition, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the enlistment under this section, without regard to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3), of persons who fulfill the requirements of paragraph (1) and who have critical skills and are engaged in civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting industry or in any research activity affecting national defense.

"(c) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment (1) to perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than three months or more than six months, and (2) thereafter to perform satisfactorily all training duty prescribed by section ^{Enlistment period; service.}

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All 69 Stat. 601.

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208 (f) of this Act, except that (A) performance of such initial period of active duty for training by any person enlisted under this section while satisfactorily pursuing a course of instruction in a high school shall be deferred until such person ceases to pursue such course satisfactorily, graduates from such course, or attains the age of twenty years, whichever first occurs, and (B) persons specially enlisted because of their possession of critical skills may be relieved of any obligation to perform the training duty prescribed by section 208 (f). Each such person shall be deferred from training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily, as determined under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, and upon the completion of eight years of such satisfactory service pursuant to such enlistment shall be exempt from further liability for induction for training and service under such Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this subsection.

62 Stat. 604;
65 Stat. 75.
50 USC app.
451.

Pay, allow-
ances, and
benefits.

63 Stat. 816.
37 USC 271-
285.

65 Stat. 36.
38 USC 822.
65 Stat. 33.
38 USC 851
note.

National
Security
Training Com-
mission.
Advice and
report.

“(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person performing the period of active duty for training required by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section shall—

“(1) during such period, and during any period of hospitalization incident to the performance of such duty, receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month;

“(2) be deemed to be serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months) for the purpose of determining his eligibility to receive allowances for subsistence or for travel and transportation, or to receive any benefit under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended; and

“(3) be deemed to be a member of a reserve component called or ordered into active service for extended service in excess of thirty days for the purpose of determining eligibility for any benefit made available to members of reserve components by the Act entitled ‘An Act to provide for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active duty training for periods of less than thirty days or while engaged in active duty training’, approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201), except that (A) no such person shall be entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and (B) the indemnity accorded to such person under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall terminate thirty days after the release of such person from such period of active duty for training.

Except as specifically provided by this subsection, no person shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of a period of active duty for training required by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section, to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for persons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.

“(e) The National Security Training Commission shall advise the President and the Secretary of Defense, and shall report annually to the Congress, with respect to the welfare of persons performing periods of active duty for training under clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section, but shall have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons during such periods. Within sixty days after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, the National Security Training Commission shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the members of the Ready

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Pub. Law 305
All 69 Stat. 602.

Reserve while performing such active duty for training, including regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on training establishments, in conformity with the laws of the several States.

"(f) Any person who completes satisfactorily the period of active duty for training required of him by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section during any enlistment pursuant to this section shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within sixty days after (A) his release from such required period of active duty for training after satisfactory completion thereof, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to such duty continuing after such release for a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act for individuals inducted under the provisions of such Act, except that (1) any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be discharged from such position without cause within six months after such restoration, and (2) no reemployment rights granted by this subsection shall entitle any person to retention, preference, or displacement rights over a veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

Reemployment
rights and
benefits.

62 Stat. 614.
50 USC app.
459.

58 Stat. 387.
5 USC 851 note.
Release from
active duty.

"SEC. 263. (a) Until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may provide by regulations, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, for the release from active duty in the Armed Forces prior to serving the periods for which inducted or enlisted, but in no case before serving a minimum of twelve months, of individuals who were on active duty in the Armed Forces on the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 and who volunteer for transfer to units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve. Each such individual shall be required to participate in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 208 (f) of this Act for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals four years. The total number of individuals released from active duty under this subsection shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand annually.

Annual total.

"(b) Until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may accept enlistments in units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve for a period of one year from individuals released from active duty after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Persons so enlisting shall be required during such enlistments to participate in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 208 (f) of this Act."

Enlistments.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 3. (a) Section 4 (d) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph and on or before the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security

Eight-year obli-
gation.
50 USC app. 454.

Pub. Law 305
All 69 Stat. 603.

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Six-year obli-
gation.

Ante, p. 600.
Post, p. 604.

National Guard
service.

Acceptance of
enlistments.

Ante, p. 600.

Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, except a person enlisting pursuant to the provisions of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, or a person deferred under the next to the last sentence of section 6 (d) (1) of this Act, as amended, prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces and in a reserve component, for a total period of six years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard)."

(b) Section 6 (c) (2) of such Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 456 (c) (2)), is amended by—

(1) adding at the end of clause (A) thereof the following new sentence: "No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an armed force for not less than three consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.";

(2) striking out in clause (B) thereof the words "or clause (A)" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the words "or clause (A), clause (C), or clause (D)"; and

(3) adding at the end thereof the following new clauses:

"(C) Whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments authorized by this clause may be accepted only (i) within quotas prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, and (ii) from persons who have not been ordered to report for induction under this Act and who have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months. Any person so enlisted shall be deferred from training and service under this Act so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Ready Reserve. No person deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of subsection (h) of this section after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth.

"(D) Within the quotas prescribed pursuant to section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, each person deferred pursuant to the provisions of clause (C) hereof may volunteer to perform a period of active duty for training pursuant to clause (1) of subsection (c) thereof subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of such section. No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve, and who during such service

has performed such period of active duty for training, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this clause.

"(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted or appointed in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces pursuant to authority conferred by this subsection or under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who fails to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Ready Reserve may be selected for training and service and inducted into the armed force of which such reserve component is a part, prior to the selection and induction of other persons liable therefor."

Unsatisfactory
service in
Ready Reserve.

Ante, p. 600.

(c) Section 6 (d) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C., App. 456 (d) (1)) is amended by—

(1) striking out in clause (C) of the first sentence thereof the words "subsection (d) of section 4 of this title", and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the first sentence of section 4 (d) (3) of this Act, or until the sixth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under the second sentence of section 4 (d) (3) of this Act"; and

(2) inserting at the end thereof the following: "Upon the successful completion by any person of the required course of instruction under any program listed in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of such appointment, the armed force in which such person is commissioned does not require his service on active duty in fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for a period of six months. Upon completion of such period of active duty for training, such person shall be returned to inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate reserve unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such person performs satisfactory service in such unit, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary of the military department concerned."

Commissions.

Revocation.

(d) Section 6 (d) (2) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Any person heretofore or hereafter enlisted in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast Guard Reserve who thereafter has been or may be commissioned therein upon graduation from an Officers' Candidate School of such Armed Force shall, if not ordered to active duty as a commissioned officer, be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act so long as he performs satisfactory service as a commissioned officer in an appropriate unit of the Ready Reserve, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the department concerned. If such person fails

Deferment.

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All 69 Stat. 605.

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to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under such regulations, his commission may be revoked by such Secretary."

Approved August 9, 1955

GPO : 5-730

84TH CONGRESS 1st Session	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. 987
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PROVIDING FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE
FORCES

JUNE 28, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 7000]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill
(H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and
for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably
thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide the machinery
by which our Reserve Forces may be so organized and trained that in
the event of war, they can be mobilized quickly to augment the
Active Forces in combat and to carry out the internal security missions
in the United States. This will be accomplished by this legislation
which provides authority to increase the size and to strengthen the
Reserve Forces of the Armed Forces of the United States, and by
insuring participation in Reserve training.

STRUCTURE AND SIZE OF THE RESERVE FORCES

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 established the Ready
Reserve and the Standby Reserve.

The Ready Reserve, within a statutory limit of 1,500,000 was to
contain units and individuals ready for active service (1) in time of
national emergency proclaimed by the President, subject to a de-
termination by the Congress as to the numbers to be called, or (2) in
an expansion of the Armed Forces in time of war or national emer-
gency declared by the Congress.

In actual practice, the Ready Reserve, while increasing in size has not attained the percentage of organization or training required for its mobilization role.

During the entire period of more than 2 years that the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 has been in effect, the Ready Reserve has exceeded its statutory ceiling of 1,500,000. The strength of the Ready Reserve today is 2,800,000. This number, however, is in no wise a measure of the military strength of the Ready Reserve.

Of this number, only a little over 700,000 are participating in paid training, and this number does not represent balanced and organized military forces.

TRAINING IN THE READY RESERVE

In the development of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, it was anticipated that the Ready Reserve would become a well organized and highly trained force within the statutory ceiling of 1,500,000. It was believed that men with a statutory obligation in the Ready Reserve would participate in voluntary training in order to establish eligibility for transfer to the less vulnerable Standby Reserve.

Such has not been the case; this incentive provision alone has not produced the desired result.

Of necessity, some means to increase participation in Reserve training are essential. Although there are incentives provided in the Armed Forces Reserve Act to encourage participation in training, present events demonstrate that the lack of participation in training programs has resulted in a most ineffective Ready Reserve.

The committee believes firmly that the Ready Reserve will be only as effective as the percentage of sound, comprehensive training programs.

Whereas it is believed that many men will faithfully perform their required obligation, nonetheless, there is a conviction that measures to insure such performance are necessary.

Under the bill, members of the Ready Reserve having an obligation to serve may participate in training programs involving a specified number of drills or other periods of equivalent training and annual training of not to exceed 15 days. When the percentage of participation is not considered sufficient to maintain proficiency, or if a member of the Ready Reserve is unable to meet training schedules an alternative of 30 days' annual training is offered.

Should a member then fail or refuse to perform either of these alternatives, he may be ordered without his consent, and required to perform active duty for training for 45 days annually.

It should be noted that there is ample authority in existing law to require participation in Reserve training.

Section 4 (d) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provides in part as follows:

Each such person, on release from active training and service in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps, shall, if physically and mentally qualified, be transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces, and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph and shall be deemed to be a member of such reserve component during such period. In case the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury

PROVIDE FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES 3

with respect to the United States Coast Guard), determines that enlistment, enrollment, or appointment in, or assignment to, an organized unit of a reserve component or an officers' training program of the armed force in which he served is available to, and can, without undue personal hardship, be filled by any such person, it shall be the duty of such person to enlist, enroll, or accept appointment in, or accept assignment to, such organized unit or officers' training program, and to serve satisfactorily therein.

Furthermore, section 12 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act provides that any person who knowingly fails; or neglects, or refuses to perform any duty required of him under the act is subject, upon conviction in any district court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, to be punished by imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The committee believes that such penalties are entirely too severe and, consequently, approve the provisions of the bill which would authorize a person to be called to active duty for training for a period of 45 days annually if he neglects or refuses to participate in Reserve training.

SCREENING AND SELECTIVE RECALL

In the bill there is full recognition that the national defense requires not only the creation of adequate military forces, but also the preservation of an effective defense-supporting economy. Existing law provides that records of members of the Reserve be maintained showing such information as dependency status, civilian occupation skills, and availability. The law further requires that in the event of a limited mobilization, attention shall be given in ordering reservists to active duty to such conditions as the nature and duration of previous service, family responsibilities, and employment necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, and welfare.

However, no provision is now made for a category to which individuals of questionable mobilization availability may be transferred. The determination of which reservists would be ordered into military service and which would be left in their civilian pursuits in time of mobilization would have to be made by the military services. Careful consideration of individual cases would be most difficult.

To correct this situation, the bill provides for continuous peacetime screening of the Ready Reserve to insure immediate availability in the event of mobilization. Members of the Ready Reserve with critical skills, combat veterans, and those whose mobilization would result in extreme personal or community hardship will be screened for possible transfer to the Standby Reserve. Criteria for the screening process will be prescribed by the President.

Another new feature in the bill provides that members of the Standby Reserve will not be ordered to active duty until the Selective Service System has determined their availability based on the allocation of skills between military service and essential civilian activities. This places the responsibility for availability determination on an agency outside the Department of Defense, permitting the military services to concentrate on the many other aspects of mobilization. It will also assure that such availability determination will be made in the light of local conditions well known to selective service boards.

Peacetime screening of Ready Reserves, and selective recall of the Standby Reserve in a general mobilization, will provide a proper

balance of military skills in the Ready Reserve, assure the minimum impact of mobilization on the civilian economy and minimize the recurrence of individual injustices which arose during the Korean emergency.

One other feature of the bill gives recognition to manpower requirements for scientific, professional, technical, and skilled personnel. Upon a specific finding by the President, persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense supporting industries may be allowed to undertake their military obligation by volunteering for the 6 months' active duty for training program and, thereafter, serve 7½ years in the Reserve, regardless of the person's age at the time of entering the program.

RESERVE OBLIGATION

Under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, every person entering the Armed Forces subsequent to the date of enactment of that act by induction, enlistment, or appointment incurs a total 8-year obligation.

The bill provides for lowering this obligation to a total of 6 years. It is believed that 6 years is ample time to train a young man, both on active duty and thereafter in the Reserve components.

The provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 providing for training in the Ready Reserve are not changed by the bill.

Therefore, a person who has served 2 years on active duty and then serves satisfactorily for 3 years in the Ready Reserve, will spend the remaining 1 year of his military obligation in the Standby Reserve.

A person who has served 3 years on active duty and then serves satisfactorily for 2 years in the Ready Reserve will spend the 1 remaining year in the Standby Reserve.

A person who has spent 4 years on active duty and then serves satisfactorily for 1 year in the Ready Reserve will spend 1 year in the Standby Reserve.

A person who has served a total of 5 years on active duty will have no Ready Reserve obligation but will be immediately transferred to the Standby Reserve for 1 year.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 confers upon the President the power to call units or members of the Ready Reserve to active duty in an emergency proclaimed by him, subject to the determination by Congress of the numbers to be called.

In placing these current restrictions on the power of the President with respect to the Ready Reserve, the Congress recognized the authority of the President, under an act of 1903, to call the militia for the purpose of repelling invasion and certain other purposes, and his power to utilize the Active Forces and to send them wherever he chooses.

In reporting this bill, the committee has taken cognizance of the changes in the strategic situation that have occurred since enactment of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. Possession by the potential enemy of weapons of mass destruction and the means for their delivery on this country bring us face to face with instantaneous peril.

Recognizing that calling out the militia is a cumbersome procedure and that time would be required to convene Congress should an

PROVIDE FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES

emergency arise during a period when Congress was not in session, the committee has included in the bill provisions for the President in an emergency proclaimed by him to order 1 million members of the Ready Reserve to active duty without congressional action.

This provision will permit the President to take certain actions during the time required to assemble Congress, and will serve notice to any potential enemy that this Nation can react quickly to aggression.

Insofar as the Standby Reserve is concerned, the bill provides that members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty in time of war or of national emergency declared by Congress, but only after a determination of availability has been made by the Director of Selective Service.

This determination will be based on the allocation of skills between the military service and essential civilian activities. This places the responsibility for availability determination on an agency outside the Department of Defense, permitting the military services to concentrate on the many other aspects of mobilization. It will also assure that such availability determination will be made in the light of local conditions well known to selective service boards.

EFFECT OF THE BILL ON PRESENT RESERVISTS

The bill contains the provision which imposes on persons entering the Armed Forces an obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve upon release from active service. However, the bill provides that no person who served in the Active Forces prior to July 27, 1953, the Korean truce date, will be required to participate in active duty for training or inactive duty training while a member of the Ready Reserve.

The fact, however, that such individuals have no statutory training duty does not change their total military obligation. However, individuals who have acquired an 8-year military obligation under the 1951 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, will, under the provisions of the bill, have that obligation reduced to 6 years.

Individuals now in the Ready Reserve on other than a statutory basis will be subject to transfer to the Standby Reserve unless they indicate a willingness to remain and participate in the Ready Reserve. Individuals in the Ready Reserve under an operational statute will be subject to the screening procedures prescribed in the bill, and their transfer to the Standby Reserve may be effected by the appropriate Secretary without the need to establish eligibility therefor.

Those persons affected by the provision of transfer from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve will be afforded the opportunity, if qualified, to volunteer to remain in the Ready Reserve. Individuals transferred to the Standby Reserve may qualify for retirement points and for promotion.

INITIALLY TRAINED YOUNG MEN FOR THE RESERVE

The bill contains a provision whereby young men below the age of 18½ years may enlist in the Reserve of a military service in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and be deferred from induction for training and service contingent upon satisfactory participation in Reserve training.

The draft liability of men so deferred will extend only to age 28. By undergoing 6 months of active duty for training, young men entering this program may fulfill their military obligation in 8 years. This permits an input of trained young men into the Reserve.

The number of persons entering this program will be subject to quotas established by the President. In no case, however, may the numbers exceed 250,000 annually.

The committee is anxious that operation of this program not interfere with persons completing their high-school educations. It is to be hoped that the Department of Defense will cooperate in this regard and will lend encouragement in its recruitment campaigns to young men to complete their education.

Young men while undergoing the 6 months of active duty for training will receive pay of \$50 per month. The bill makes specific provisions for benefits for these individuals, including disability compensation and reemployment.

The bill provides the young man, following his 6 months of active duty for training, 60 days in which to apply for reemployment. It further provides that he shall not be discharged from such position without cause within 6 months after his restoration to employment. Those individuals undergoing 17 days, 30 days, or 45 days of active duty for training in connection with the Reserve training program enjoy reemployment rights under existing provisions of law; that is, paragraph 3 of subsection 9 (g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

The ROTC program during peacetime is geared primarily to meet the requirements of the Reserve Forces. During today's cold war situation, when the Active Forces are expanded greatly beyond the Regular Forces, the Active Force officer requirements cannot be met by the service academies alone. The ROTC program must be capable of meeting these additional requirements as well as the needs of the Reserve Forces.

National policy expressed by the Congress requires that the obligations and privileges of serving in the Armed Forces be shared in a fair and just manner. Equity considerations preclude the further deferment from military service of ROTC graduates when other draft-liable persons have been and must continue to be inducted for active service. This consideration had even greater significance when the ROTC students were deferred while other individuals were being inducted and sent to Korea for combat.

The problem thus stems from the necessity of having to produce the number of officer requirements of the Reserve Forces in addition to the needs of the Active Forces, and the necessity that all of these officers serve on active duty. The problem is further complicated when the Active Force officer allocations are reduced.

Efforts to solve this problem have necessitated taking the following actions:

1. Permitting the voluntary release of officers from the Active Forces and liberalizing opportunity for retirement;
2. Releasing involuntarily Regular and Reserve officers whose performance was least satisfactory;

PROVIDE FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES 7

3. Making additional strength authorizations above Active Force requirements to accommodate remaining ROTC graduates.

4. Issuing certificates of completion entitling ROTC graduates to be commissioned after completing obligated service as enlisted men.

Under provisions of the bill, all qualified ROTC graduates will be commissioned. The bill provides a guaranty to commission all qualified Army and Air Force ROTC graduates. Upon graduation, those who are excess to the requirements of the Active Forces will be given 6 months of active duty for training following which they will complete their military obligation in Reserve status. The committee wishes to make it clear that "excess to requirements" in this case refers to numbers only and not to quality.

The provisions of the bill will preserve equity among individuals, will meet the officer requirements for our Active Forces, and will build an adequate mobilization base that will be available in the event of war. With the increase in mobilization requirements for the Ready Reserve, there will be greater opportunities for training and promotion for ROTC graduates.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Based on planned personnel strength goals, the Department of Defense estimated costs (in millions of dollars) of the current Reserve program for fiscal year 1955, and for the proposed legislation projected through fiscal year 1959 are as follows:

[In millions]

	Appropriated, 1955	Estimated			
		1956	1957	1958	1959
Army.....	360	529	606	722	872
Navy-Marine Corps.....	162	248	308	359	395
Air Force.....	188	247	325	413	484
100,000 6-month trainees ¹		² 132	177	177	177
Total.....	710	1,156	1,416	1,671	1,928

¹ The figure 100,000 has been used merely as a basis for estimating the costs of the 6-month training program, and does not mean the number to be trained during any 1 year is fixed at 100,000.

² This estimate is based on the program commencing fiscal year 1956 with 75 percent of \$177 million being obligated for 1st year.

SIX-MONTH TRAINEES

The estimated costs for training 100,000 personnel annually in the 6-month training program proposed in the legislation are predicated on the passage of legislation. For this reason they are contained in the amount shown for proposed legislation in the fiscal year 1956 budget document.

The funds requested include estimated costs of pay and allowances, subsistence, clothing, transportation and other military personnel costs of the trainees, as well as the maintenance and operation costs required for their support.

The funds requested exclude similar costs for the military personnel that will be required for support as instructors. These latter costs are chargeable to the Active Forces.

8 PROVIDE FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES

RESERVE FORCES PROGRAM (BUDGET CATEGORY V)

The estimates for fiscal years 1957 through 1959 have been developed by projection of the per capita costs for the average number of personnel expected to be in a drill-pay status and for the average number expected to receive annual training only.

These estimates include:

1. Pay and allowances, subsistence, clothing, transportation, and other military personnel costs. The estimates of pay reflect the enactment of the Career Incentive Act of 1955.
2. Purchase of individual equipment, maintenance and operation of facilities, maintenance of vehicles and other equipment, petroleum, oil, lubricants, and related items.
3. The procurement of certain classes of major items, such as vehicles, ammunition, and electronic equipment is included only for the Air National Guard. Other Reserve Forces are supplied from available stockpiles.
4. Normal construction of new facilities and for additions to existing facilities.

These estimates exclude:

1. Costs for military personnel assigned to the Reserve program as administrators and trainers.
2. Procurement of major items of equipment, such as tanks, guns, heavy weapons, ships, and other materiel. Such equipment is made available from the mobilization stockpiles of the military services for use by their Reserve Forces. The modernization of equipment in the mobilization stockpiles is continuing. This will permit such modern materiel as required to be made available to the Reserves. No materiel that duplicates stockpile items will be procured solely for the Reserve Forces.
3. Direct procurement of aircraft for the Reserve Forces or the establishment of a mobilization stockpile. The Department of Defense will continue to modernize all flying elements of its Active Forces and to provide for planned expansion. Aircraft will continue to be made available to the Reserve Forces as they are phased out of the Active Forces. While the Reserves may not be equipped with aircraft identical to those in the Active Forces, it is expected that those Reserve units required for mobilization would perform their missions from the total available aircraft inventories.
4. A large portion of the approximately \$1 billion referred to by the Department of Defense as representing an approximation of the requirement for the accelerated construction of new and additional facilities over the next 5 years.
5. Any increase in costs which may result from the committee provision that inactive-duty training shall normally provide for an annual minimum of 48 drills.
6. Increase in costs for guaranteeing commissions to ROTC graduates who are in excess of Active Force requirements and are ordered to active duty for training for 6 months.

These cost estimates present an order of magnitude only, and are not based on detailed programs.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Representatives of the Department of Defense appeared as witnesses during committee consideration of the bill and interposed no objection to its enactment.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Subsection (1), military obligation.—This subsection amends subsection 4 (d) (3), Universal Military Training and Service Act, by lowering the total military obligation from 8 years to 6 years. This applies only to inductees and volunteers who have been on active duty for training and service.

Subsection (2), fulfillment of military obligation.—This subsection further amends paragraph 3 of subsection 4 (d) as follows:

Provides that a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall be discharged at his request. Further, any student who is preparing for the ministry and attending a theological or divinity school is not required to serve on active duty or training duty.

Also provides that any person may enlist in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve for a period of 6 years. When he enlists, he must agree to accept active duty for a period of 2 years. Following the completion of his active duty, he will be required to serve in the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to the time he spends on active duty, shall total 5 years. The remaining year is spent in the Standby Reserve. This is conditioned on his satisfactorily participating in Reserve training with such unit. This places this reservist on the same basis as the inductee or volunteer as far as his Reserve obligation is concerned.

Subsection (3), direct entry into Reserve.—This subsection is a limited authority which expires on July 1, 1959, and provides that whenever the President finds that the strength of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the strengths he deems sufficient, he may authorize, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the acceptance of volunteers under the age of 18½ for enlistment in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve up to a total of 250,000 persons annually. Such persons shall be deferred from the draft so long as they continue to satisfactorily serve and participate in Reserve training. Those persons who have undergone no active duty for training will remain liable for induction until age 28 if they should cease to satisfactorily participate with such reserve components.

Subsection (4), ROTC.—Any person who successfully graduates from college after completing the Army or Air Force ROTC, or the Marine Corps Platoon Leaders' Class shall be guaranteed a commission in the Reserve of the appropriate service. If such graduates exceed the number required to serve on active duty for training and service, such excessive numbers may be ordered to active duty for 6 months and thereafter will be returned to an appropriate Reserve unit to spend the remainder of their military obligation. If they

should fail to train after being returned to their Reserve unit, their commission will be revoked.

Subsection (5), initial training.—Any person who enlists in the Reserve and at the time of enlistment volunteers for 6 months of active duty for training will receive an overall 8-year obligation of service and he will not be subject to the draft except after a declaration of war or national emergency declared by the Congress. This subsection also provides that the National Security Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and the President with respect to the welfare of persons undergoing 6 months of active duty for training, and the Commission shall report annually to the Congress. However, it can only advise and report on matters relating to the welfare of the persons and not with respect to the military training required.

This subsection also provides that the President may allow persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense supporting industries and research to fulfill their military obligation by taking the 6 months active duty for training, and completing 7½ years in a Reserve component, regardless of the age they enter the program.

The subsection further provides that 6 months trainees will be paid at the rate of \$50 per month and, for the purposes of subsistence and travel, will be treated as if they were serving in pay grade E-1. They will also be entitled to benefits of Public Law 108, 81st Congress, and the benefits of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (with the exception of sec. 621) and the automatic indemnity coverage under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951.

Subsection 6, reemployment.—Persons who perform 6 months of active duty for training are guaranteed employment rights within 6 months after their release. Any person restored to a position which has been vacated, cannot be discharged from such position without cause within 6 months after his restoration. Under present law, anyone taking active-duty training, that is the 17, 30, or 45 day training periods will have his reemployment rights preserved.

Section 2, Reserve membership and obligation.—This section provides that any person who is inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the Active Forces after July 27, 1953, shall, upon his release become a member of the Ready Reserve. Thereafter, he may be required to perform active duty for training or inactive duty, by either attending 48 assemblies for drill per annum, or other equivalent periods of training; in addition to one of these, he must also serve on active duty for a maximum of 17 days annually.

If he finds that he cannot perform training in this manner, he may select the alternative of taking 30 days' active duty for training annually.

If he refuses to perform any type of training, as outlined above, he may be ordered to active duty for training, without his consent, for not to exceed 45 days annually.

No person who served prior to July 27, 1953, will be required to participate in active duty for training, or inactive duty training in the Ready Reserve.

This section also provides that there shall be a continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that in case of mobilization there will be no significant attrition, there will be a

proper balance of military skills, recognition will be given to participation in combat and persons may be screened into the Standby Reserve because of extreme personal or community hardship.

The last paragraph of this section provides that a person may be transferred from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve.

Section 3, selective recall.—This paragraph provides that members of the Standby Reserve may be only ordered to active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress, but then only after a determination of their availability by the Director of Selective Service.

Section 4, size of Ready Reserve.—This amends existing law and changes the statutory size of the Ready Reserve from a maximum of 1,500,000 to 2,900,000.

Section 5, reports.—This section provides that the Secretary of Defense must report to the Congress annually on the progress in strengthening the Reserve Forces.

Section 6, authority of the President.—This amends existing law by providing that the President (without reference to a congressional mandate) may order 1 million members of the Ready Reserve to active duty. In excess of this number, such members of the Ready Reserve may be only ordered to active duty in the numbers as may be determined by the Congress.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, there is herewith printed in parallel columns the text of provisions of existing laws which would be repealed or amended by the various provisions of the bill.

EXISTING LAW

THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT, AS AMENDED

SEC. 4 (d) (3). Each person who subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). Each such person, on release from active training and service in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps, shall if physically and mentally qualified, be transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces, and shall

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To provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes

That the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Section 4 (d) (3) is amended by striking out the words "eight years" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "six years".

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serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph and shall be deemed to be a member of such reserve component during such period. In case the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), determines that enlistment, enrollment, or appointment in, or assignment to, an organized unit of a reserve component or an officers' training program of the armed force in which he served is available to and can, without undue personal hardship, be filled by any such person, it shall be the duty of such person to enlist, enroll, or accept appointment in, or accept assignment to such organized unit or officers' training program, and to serve satisfactorily therein. The Secretary of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), may provide, by regulations which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, for the release from training and service in the Armed Forces prior to serving the periods required by subsection (b) of this section of individuals who volunteer for and are accepted into organized units of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard and other reserve components. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any person, while in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such Armed Force.

(2) Section 4 (d) (3) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "*Provided, however,* That any person who, while otherwise subject to the provisions of this Act, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall, at his request, be entitled to a discharge in accordance with regulations adopted by the Secretary of Defense: *Provided further,* That a student preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school shall not be required to serve on active duty, active training and service, active duty for training or inactive duty training while in such status: *Provided further,* That any person enlisting in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast Guard Reserve for a period of six years, which enlistments are hereby authorized, must agree to accept active duty for a period of two years. Following completion of such duty, he shall be a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to the time spent on active duty, shall total five years, providing he participates satisfactorily."

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 6 (c). RESERVE COMPONENTS EXEMPTIONS.—(1) Persons who, on February 1, 1951, were members of organized units of the federally recognized National Guard, the federally recognized Air National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Coast Guard Reserve, or the Public Health Service Reserve, shall, so long as they continue to be such members and satisfactorily participate in scheduled drills and training periods as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, be exempt from training and service by induction under the provisions of this title, but shall not be exempt from registration unless on active duty.

(2) (A) In any case in which the Governor of any State determines and issues a proclamation to the effect that the authorized strength of any organized unit of the National Guard of his State cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons referred to in subsection 6 (b) (2) or persons who are not liable for training and service under this title, any person who prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months, prior to the determination by the Secretary of Defense that adequate trained personnel are available to the National Guard to enable it to maintain its strength authorized by current appropriations, and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction, enlists or accepts appointment in any such organized unit shall be deferred from training and service under this title so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such organized unit.

(B) Except as provided in subsection (b), paragraph (1) of this subsection, or clause (A) of this paragraph, no person who shall become a member of a reserve component after the effective date of this title shall thereby be exempt from registration or training and service by induction under the provisions of this title.

SEC. 6. (d) OFFICERS' TRAINING; DEFERMENT OF STUDENTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) Within such numbers as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, any person who (A) has been or may hereafter be selected for enrollment or continuance in the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the naval and Marine Corps officer candidate training program established by the Act of August 13, 1946

THE BILL

(3) Subsection 6 (c) is amended by changing the designation of present clause (B) paragraph (2) to clause (C), and inserting new clause (B) as follows:

"Until July 1, 1959, whenever the President finds that the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the strengths deemed sufficient by him, he may authorize, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, that volunteers be accepted, within quotas to be established by him (the quotas not to exceed a total of two hundred and fifty thousand persons annually for such reserve components) and thereafter any person, prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction may volunteer in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve, or units thereof, and such persons shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such reserve component in accordance with section 2 of this Act. Any person deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for induction until attaining the twenty-eighth anniversary of his birth if he ceases to satisfactorily participate in such reserve components."

(4) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Upon graduation persons who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC course or the Marine Corps platoon leaders' class and are qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess of the active forces requirements existing at that time, shall be ordered to active duty for training for a period of six months with the service in which com-

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EXISTING LAW

(60 Stat. 1057), as amended, or the Reserve officers' candidate program of the Navy, or the platoon leaders' class of the Marine Corps, or the officer procurement programs of the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Reserve, or appointed an ensign, United States Naval Reserve, while undergoing professional training; (B) agrees, in writing, to accept a commission, if tendered, and to serve, subject to order of the Secretary of the military department having jurisdiction over him (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), not less than two years on active duty after receipt of a commission; and (C) agrees to remain a member of a regular or reserve component until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under subsection (d) of section 4 of this title, shall be deferred from induction under this title until after completion or termination of the course of instruction and so long as he continues in a regular or reserve status upon being commissioned, but shall not be exempt from registration. Such persons, except those persons who have previously completed an initial period of military training or an equivalent period of active military training and service, shall be required while enrolled in such programs to complete a period of training equal (as determined under regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) in duration and type of training to an initial period of military training. There shall be added to the obligated active commissioned service of any person who has agreed to perform such obligatory service in return for financial assistance while attending a civilian college under any such training program a period of not to exceed one year.

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missioned. Upon the completion of such active duty for training such person shall be returned to inactive duty and assigned to an appropriate reserve unit for the remainder of the military obligation. The Secretary of Defense shall develop standards and regulations to require satisfactory participation by such a person. Failure to meet these standards may result in his commission in the reserve being revoked."

(5) Add new subsection 6 (p) as follows:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person who is honorably discharged upon the completion of eight years of satisfactory service pursuant to enlistment or appointment under the authority of subsection (c), paragraph (2), clause (B) of this section, which satisfactory service includes six consecutive months of active duty for training performed pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection. For the purposes of this Act the words 'active duty for training' means full-time duty in the active military service of the United States for training purposes.

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The National Security Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and the President, as Commander-in-Chief, with respect to the welfare of persons while serving on active duty for training for six months under this subsection. The National Security Training Commission shall report with respect to the welfare of such persons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports rendered by the National Security Training Commission pursuant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare of the persons involved and not with respect to the military training required. The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense-supporting industries and research who may be allowed, notwithstanding their age at the time they are ordered to report for induction, to fulfill their military obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight years under the terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person while undergoing six months' active duty for training provided for in this subsection shall—

“(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a month, as well as for any period of hospitalization incident thereto;

“(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and transportation allowances and title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, be treated as if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months), and

“(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for reservists by Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress, approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the purposes of which the term ‘active duty for training’ shall be considered to be ‘extended naval or military service’), except that he shall not be entitled to the benefits of section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and the automatic indemnity coverage under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall be limited to thirty days after separation or release from the initial six months of active duty training.”

SEC. 9. (g) (1) Any person who, subsequent to June 24, 1948, enlists in the Armed Forces of the United States (other than in a reserve component) and who serves for not more than four years

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(plus any period of additional service imposed pursuant to law) shall be entitled upon release from service under honorable conditions to all the reemployment rights and other benefits provided for by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title.

(2) Any person who, subsequent to June 24, 1948, enters upon active duty (other than for the purpose of determining his physical fitness), whether or not voluntarily, in the Armed Forces of the United States or the Public Health Service in response to an order or call to active duty shall, upon his relief from active duty under honorable conditions, be entitled to all of the reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title, if he is relieved from active duty not later than four years after the date of entering upon active duty or as soon after the expiration of such four years as he is able to obtain orders relieving him from active duty.

(3) Any employee who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the purpose of being inducted into, entering, determining his physical fitness to enter, or performing training duty in, the Armed Forces of the United States. Upon his release from training duty or upon his rejection, such employee shall, if he makes application for reinstatement within thirty days following his release, be reinstated in his position without reduction in his seniority, status, or pay except as such reduction may be made for all employees similarly situated.

(6) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as follows:

"Any person who performs 6 months of active duty for training pursuant to, and as defined in subsection 6 (p) of this act shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within 60 days after (a) release following satisfactory completion of required training or (b) from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 6 months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section in the case of persons enlisted under the provisions of this title, except that any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this title shall not be discharged from such position without cause, within 6 months after such restoration."

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SEC. 208. (a) Each person required to serve in a reserve component pursuant to law, shall, upon becoming a member of a reserve component, be placed in the Ready Reserve of his Armed Force for the remainder of his required term of service unless eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve under subsection (f) of this section.

(b) Any member of the reserve components in an active status on the effective date of this Act may be placed in the Ready Reserve.

(c) All units and members of the National Guard of the United States and Air National Guard of the United States shall be in the Ready Reserve of the Army; and

(d) All members of the reserve components assigned to units organized for the purpose of serving as such, which are designated as units in the Ready Reserve, shall be in the Ready Reserve.

(e) Subject to such regulations as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, any member of the reserve components may, at any time upon his request, be placed in the Ready Reserve if qualified.

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SEC. 2. Section 208 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (Public Law 476, Eighty-second Congress) as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Redesignating subsections (g), (h), and (i) as (h), (i), and (j), and adding a new subsection (g) as follows:

“(g) Unless otherwise provided by law, each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the Active Forces after July 27, 1953, shall upon his release from active service become a member of the Ready Reserve. Thereafter such person may be required to perform active duty for training or inactive duty training in the following manner:

“(1) An annual minimum of forty-eight assemblies for drill; or

“(2) When authorized by the appropriate Secretary concerned, other equivalent periods of training, and in addition to either (1) or (2) above, an annual period of active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen days.”

Whenever a member of the Ready Reserve of the reserve components of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve elects not to participate in any of the foregoing procedures, such member shall be offered the alternative of active duty for training of not to exceed thirty days annually. Any member of the Ready Reserve of the reserve component of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve who fails through refusal, when able to perform his obligation pursuant to the above alternatives, may by competent authority be ordered to and required to perform active duty for training, without his consent, for not to exceed forty-five days annually. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who served on active duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953, will not be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter agree, to participate in active duty for training or in inactive duty training in the Ready Reserve.

EXISTING LAW

(f) Except in time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, any member of the reserve components who is not serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States shall, upon his request, be transferred to the Standby Reserve for the remainder of his term of service—

(1) if he has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than a total of five years;

(2) if, having served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for a total of less than five years, he has satisfactorily participated, as determined by the appropriate Secretary, in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve for a period which when added to his period of active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States totals not less than five years or such lesser period of time as the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) may prescribe in the case of satisfactory participation in such accredited training programs as the appropriate Secretary may designate;

(3) if he has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, and, in addition thereto, has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months subsequent to June 25, 1950; or

(4) if he has served as a member of one or more reserve components subsequent to September 2, 1945, for not less than eight years.

(g) No member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve without the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

SEC. 233. (a) In time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, of any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to active duty for the duration of the war or national emergency and for six

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(2) Section 208 (f) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 is amended by striking out the words "upon his request".

(3) Subsection (j) as redesignated is amended by deleting (g) where it appears therein and substituting (h).

(4) Add a new subsection (k) as follows:

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

"(a) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

"(b) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

"(c) members of the Reserve forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

"(d) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

"(e) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve."

(5) Add a new subsection (l) as follows:

"(l) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, any member of the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Standby Reserve."

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 233 (a) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 in time of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress, after the enactment of this amendatory Act, members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only after a determination of availability by the Director of Selective Service.

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months thereafter, but members on an inactive status list or in a retired status shall not be ordered to active duty without their consent unless the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) determines that adequate numbers of qualified members of the reserve components in an active status or in the inactive National Guard in the required category are not readily available.

(b) (1) In time of national emergency hereafter proclaimed by the President or when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to and required to perform active duty involuntarily for a period not to exceed twenty-four consecutive months: *Provided*, That Congress shall determine the number of members of the reserve components necessary for the national security to be ordered to active duty, pursuant to this subsection prior to the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection.

(2) It is the policy of the Congress in view of hardship situations developed by the Korean hostilities that in the interest of fair treatment as between members in the Ready Reserve involuntarily recalled for duty, attention shall be given to the duration and nature of previous service, with the objective of assuring such sharing of hazardous exposure as the national security and the military requirement will reasonably permit, to family responsibilities, and to employment found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The Secretary of Defense shall promulgate such policies and establish such procedures as may be required in his opinion to carry out our intent here declared, and shall from time to time, and at least annually, report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Congress respecting the same.

(c) At any time, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, in an active status in any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to and required to perform active duty or active duty for training, without his consent, for not to exceed fifteen days annually: *Provided*, That units and members of the National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States shall not be ordered to or required to serve on active

Sec. 6. Section 233 (b) (1) is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "in excess of 1,000,000 members comprised of units and members thereof or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purposes as serving as such".

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duty in the service of the United States pursuant to this subsection without the consent of the Governor of the State or Territory concerned, or the Commanding General of the District of Columbia National Guard.

(d) A member of a reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to active duty or active duty for training at any time with his consent: *Provided*, That no member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States shall be so ordered without the consent of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

SEC. 205 (a). The Ready Reserve consists of those units or members of the reserve components, or both, who are liable for active duty either in time of war, in time of national emergency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law.

(b) The authorized aggregate personnel strength of the Ready Reserve shall not exceed a total of one million five hundred thousand.

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SEC. 4. Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 is amended by striking the words "one million five hundred thousand" and inserting the words "two million nine hundred thousand".

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to be maintained in the three military departments, as far as practicable, on the number of persons participating in active duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in January of each year to the President and to the Congress on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve Forces.



Calendar No. 848

84TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 840

PROVIDING FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES

JULY 13, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 7000]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7000), to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill proposes certain measures designed to improve the effectiveness of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

The committee would emphasize at the outset that this bill in no sense purports to be an extensive overhaul of existing programs and policies relating to and governing the present Reserve structure. As is pointed out below, the bill is a limited version of the more comprehensive plan which the President submitted to the Congress following his January 15 message relating to the military security of the United States, but it does accomplish certain objectives which are necessary to the continued improvement of the Nation's military Reserve.

THE NATIONAL RESERVE PLAN

The plan in its original form

The National Reserve Plan originally approved by the President, and developed under the able and vigorous direction of Assistant Secretary of Defense Burgess, had three concepts which the committee would commend to the Senate as being effective, as well as consistent with past Senate action on legislation relating to the military Reserve.

First, the plan made specific provision for what is in reality the crux of the problem—a program whereby adequate numbers of trained non-prior-service men would be channeled into the active units of the Reserve and into the provisional units which furnish individual filler and loss replacements. As proposed, this was a voluntary

program, but in case adequate numbers were not forthcoming on a voluntary basis, induction directly into the Reserve with 6 months of active duty for training was provided for.

Second, the plan provided for increasing the level of training of the National Guard by extending to that component the program for 6 months of training for persons enlisting in the guard.

Third, the plan provided for the organization of cadres of State militia as a nucleus for units needed for local defense in time of attack or disaster.

The foregoing points were fully incorporated in H. R. 2967, the original version of the President's National Reserve Plan.

Subsequent changes to the original plan

Before proceeding with an outline of the changes subsequently made in the President's original plan, it is again emphasized that the original plan went a very long way toward achieving a traditional Senate goal—the providing of a flow of trained non-prior-service men into the Reserve units so that such trained men, along with a nucleus of trained prior-service men serving on a voluntary basis, will carry the burden of the Active Reserve, leaving to other prior-service men only their basic obligation of liability for mobilization assignment and recall in time of war or national emergency.

The original legislation was rewritten three times during its consideration by the House and, in its final form, was enacted by the House as H. R. 7000. Each successive version of the bill deviated further from the original concept reflected in the President's National Reserve plan.

The basic difference in the pending bill from the President's original recommendation is that compulsion to achieve Reserve goals is applied only to prior-service men, who in effect have already been once subject to compulsion. There is no compulsion in the program of securing trained non-prior-service men for the Reserve components in the form of compelling men who have never served to enter the Reserve, with a period of 6 months of active duty for training to be followed by a period of service in the Active Reserve.

Major changes made by the committee

In an attempt to reconcile the divergent points of view with a maximum of equity for all, the committee made an important change in the liability for participation in Reserve training activities as imposed upon prior-service men by the House bill.

Under the House version, the Ready Reserve was given a training requirement of 48 assemblies for drill or training annually, with approximately 2 weeks of active duty substantially as now required by the National Guard. As an alternative, an individual in the Ready Reserve could take 30 days of active duty for training annually and, in case of failure to participate in either of these alternatives, the individual could be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 45 days.

Persons who entered the service subsequent to July 27, 1953, were made liable for this obligation by the House bill.

The committee felt that there was widespread misunderstanding among enlisted personnel now on active duty as to their liability, or obligation, actually to participate in 48 drills annually, plus 2 weeks of active duty on their return to civil life upon completion of their active service. Also, the 45-day period of active duty for training

To insure that all men entering on active duty would have the opportunity clearly to understand their liability to this very appreciable requirement before they enter service, instead of after, the Senate version of the bill provides that it shall be applicable only to those entering the Active Forces on, or after, a date which shall be 30 days after the date of enactment of the bill.

As an inducement to provide trained men for the Reserve during the interim, before those who hereafter enter on active duty complete their period of service, the bill provides a 2-year program for paying to prior-service men a bonus for enlistment in combat- and combat-support-type units of the Army and Marine Corps Reserve. The bonus is two-thirds of that payable to an individual of like rank or grade enlisting in the regular forces.

NECESSITY FOR A STRONG RESERVE

No effort will be made in this report to emphasize the necessity for a strong and available Reserve. This has been emphasized by the committee on repeated previous occasions and supported on each occasion by the Senate. Additionally, spokesmen from practically all levels of the administration have repeatedly emphasized the point, especially during recent weeks.

It is pointed out that the administration recommends that the Ready Reserve be raised to a strength of 2.9 million. Testimony presented to the committee indicated that this requirement was based upon strategic plans and concepts approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by the various services. A tabulation showing the ultimate strength of the Ready Reserve as of July 1, 1959, appears below.

Projected Ready Reserve under the national Reserve plan, by training status, June 30, 1956-59

[In thousands]

Service	June 30			
	1956	1957	1958	1959
Department of Defense, total.....	1,563	1,936	2,218	2,563
Pay drill.....	1,030	1,239	1,445	1,716
Annual only.....	57	291	316	340
No drill.....	476	406	457	507
Army, total.....	929	1,089	1,250	1,482
Pay drill.....	665	805	946	1,158
Annual only.....	29	49	69	89
No drill.....	235	235	235	235
Navy, total.....	313	380	452	531
Pay drill.....	171	181	194	205
Annual only.....	20	23	36	54
No drill.....	122	171	222	272
Marine Corps, total.....	174	210	243	245
Pay drill.....	51	60	70	81
Annual only.....	4	150	173	164
No drill.....	119			
Air Force, total.....	147	257	273	305
Pay drill.....	143	193	235	272
Annual only.....	4	64	38	33
No drill.....				

4 PROVIDING FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES

MAJOR FEATURES OF THE BILL

In view of the fact that considerable rearrangement of the text of the House bill was deemed necessary by the committee, the Senate amendment takes the form of striking all after the enacting clause of the House bill and inserting new language. For the benefit of those interested in the changes made by the Senate, the major features of both the House bill and the Senate amendment are discussed concurrently below:

1. *Retaining the 8-year service obligation*

Under present law persons who entered the Armed Forces subsequent to June 19, 1951, are required to serve on active service, and in a Reserve component, for a total period of 8 years. Any combination of active service plus Reserve participation which equals 5 years permits the individual to be transferred to the Standby Reserve.

The House bill reduced the total military obligation from 8 years to 6 years. The Senate amendment retains the 8-year obligation because of the fact that in time of war or national emergency individuals in the age groups concerned would undoubtedly be needed for full mobilization, and any peacetime reduction of their total military liability creates the illusion that they are not liable for active duty in time of future war or national emergency. Furthermore, the last 2 years of Reserve service of persons who have served on active duty are normally in the Standby Reserve, with no training requirement; so as a result, the reduction proposed by the House bill has no real meaning insofar as the individual serviceman is concerned.

2. *Authorization for direct enlistment in Reserve components (other than the guard) and incentives for acceptance of a prescribed period of active duty for training*

House bill.—The House bill provides that until July 1, 1959, certain individuals may be enlisted directly in Reserve components (other than the guard), within prescribed quotas, whenever the President finds that the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of such components cannot be maintained at levels deemed sufficient by him. While serving satisfactorily under such enlistment any such person will be deferred from induction. Satisfactory service requires the performance annually of 48 drills or equivalent training periods and active duty for training for not more than 17 days.

As an inducement to undertake a period for active duty for training, however, an individual who serves 8 years under such an enlistment shall be exempt from induction, provided he shall have completed a period of active duty for training, which period is prescribed as "not to exceed 6 months." The House bill does not affirmatively require that such enlistments shall be made for a term of 8 years, nor that those enlisting shall be required to take the active duty for training. The Defense Department testified, however, that it did not plan to permit any direct enlistments in the Reserve components (other than the guard) without an agreement to perform this period of active duty for training.

The House bill also provides that a person who enlists in the Reserve (except the guard) for a period of 6 years shall agree to serve on active duty for a period of 2 years and upon the performance of such active duty may reduce his Ready Reserve service to a period which when

added to the time spent on active duty totals 5 years. This is a new statutory authority, but the practice has been in effect in the Navy and in the Air Force for a very appreciable period of time.

Senate amendment.—The Senate amendment also provides three distinct programs for enlistment in the Reserve components, but spells out more particularly what happens as a result of the election or the nonelection on the part of the individual to accept a period of active duty for training.

The first program provides that individuals may be enlisted in the Ready Reserve of any Reserve component (other than the guard) under conditions which are identical to those now obtaining with respect to the guard, that is to say, an individual who has not yet attained age 18½ may, if qualified and accepted, enlist in the Reserve components (other than the guard) and if he serves satisfactorily under such enlistment he shall be deferred from induction until he attains age 28.

The second program authorizes individuals who have not yet attained age 20 to enlist directly in units of the Reserve components (other than the guard) for a period of 8 years. However, persons so enlisted will be required to perform an initial period of active duty for training for not less than 3 nor more than 6 months, and thereafter to satisfactorily perform training duty similar to that now required of the guard.

The third program for direct enlistment in the Reserve components (other than the guard) provided by the Senate amendment authorizes an individual to enlist for 8 years with the understanding that he will perform 2 years of active service and upon the completion of such active service his status will be the same as that of any other person who has served that period of time. This program is identical with that provided in the House bill except that the enlistment is for a period of 8 years instead of 6 years.

3. Compulsory participation of prior-service men in Reserve training programs (other than the guard)

The House bill provides that persons who enter the active military service subsequent to July 27, 1953, shall be liable to participate in Ready Reserve training programs. That is to say, an individual who has completed 2 years of active service in the Army may, upon his return to his home upon the completion of his active service, be required to participate in armory drills and summer encampments of a local Reserve organization if his services are required. An individual returning from a 4-year enlistment in the Navy and Air Force would have a similar obligation, but only for a period of 1 year.

The Senate amendment imposes this obligation only with respect to persons who enter the active military service on and after a date which is 30 days after the date of enactment of this legislation. As an interim program to assist in meeting the requirements of the combat units of the Army and Marine Corps Reserve for a nucleus of trained prior-service men, the Senate amendment provides, for a period of 2 years, an incentive in the form of an enlistment bonus payable to qualified prior-service men who are accepted for enlistment or appointment in these combat units. The amount of the bonus is to be two-thirds of that paid to persons of similar grade reenlisting for the regular services, and is limited to the numbers specifically appropriated for by the Congress.

4. Minimum training requirements of the Ready Reserve

For a great many years members of the National Guard and the Air National Guard have had a statutory requirement to perform 48 drills annually and to serve on active duty for a period of not less than 14 days.

The Ready Reserve, however, has never had a specific statutory requirement setting forth the minimum amount of training which its members must undergo in order to be deemed to be satisfactorily participating in the program.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment establish for the Ready Reserve a requirement that, except as specifically provided by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, all other members of the Ready Reserve shall be required to participate in not less than 48 scheduled drills or training periods annually, and to perform not to exceed 17 days of active duty for training. As an alternative, an individual who cannot attend weekly drills may meet the requirement by performing a 30-day period of active duty for training.

In the event members of the Ready Reserve fail satisfactorily to perform their duties, they may be ordered to perform active-duty training for a period of not more than 45 days. As an alternative, an individual member of the Ready Reserve who would otherwise be liable for induction may be discharged, and shall then be given priority above all other registrants for induction for a period of 2 years of active service.

5. Size of the Ready Reserve; up to 1 million Ready Reservists may be ordered to duty by the President

In both the House bill and the Senate amendment the size of the Ready Reserve is increased from 1.5 to 2.9 million and of this number, not to exceed 1 million, may be ordered to active duty by the President during a national emergency declared by the President.

6. Increasing the level of training of the National Guard

Since 1948, the National Guard and the Air National Guard have had authority to accept enlistments from persons who have not yet attained age 18½. Although this program has been a major factor in enabling the guard to attract a larger number of enlisted men on a participating basis than all other Reserve components combined, it has the serious disadvantage of not providing enlisted men who have had a period of active duty for training.

Under existing law, the liability for induction of the guardsman who enlisted prior to attaining age 18½ runs to age 28. The Senate amendment provides that such liability shall be reduced to a total period of 8 years of service in case the individual perform a period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months.

7. Continuous screening of the Ready Reserve

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment spell out a program whereby the Ready Reserve will be subject to continuous screening under regulations prescribed by the President so that each armed force may remove from its Ready Reserve rosters personnel who would not be available if mobilization became necessary.

8. *Graduates of certain officer-training courses are to receive commissions and active duty for training upon graduation*

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provide that qualified graduates of officer-training courses referred to in the Universal Military Training and Service Act shall be given their commissions upon graduation and, if such graduates are not actually required for active duty for service, they shall be ordered to active duty as officers for training for a period of 6 months. Following this training period, they shall remain in the Ready Reserve and participate in the required training program.

9. *Ministers and ministerial students*

Under present law regular or duly ordained ministers or ministerial students are exempt from service but not from registration.

Both bills extend this concept to apply to Reserve service as well. Ministers who are in the Reserve shall be entitled to a discharge upon their request; reservists who are divinity students are not to be required to serve on active duty for service or training while attending theological schools.

10. *Role of Selective Service System in ordering members of the Standby Reserve to active duty*

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment specify that members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only after a determination of their availability has been made by the Director of Selective Service.

VIEWS OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT
WITNESSES APPEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

The following extracts attempt to summarize testimony given to the committee by representatives of major groups and organizations and by the administrative branch of the Government.

Hon. E. Keith Thomson, Representative at Large in Congress from the State of Wyoming

Congressman Thomson testified in favor of H. R. 7000 and of requiring that enlistees in the 6-months' program should complete high school, or reach 19 years of age, or be under 20 years of age.

American Council on Education

Mr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati, presented the views of the council's committee on relationships of higher education to the Federal Government. The council endorsed H. R. 7000, particularly the following features: that enlistment in the 6-months' program is entirely voluntary; that procedures are authorized to protect critical manpower needs; that screening from the Ready Reserve into the Standby Reserve shall be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President rather than the Secretary of Defense; that the program is initially authorized for only 4 years; that Reserve service may be for 30 days annually rather than 48 weekly drills; that Standby reservists are to be recalled to active duty through the selective-service system; and that the ROTC is emphasized as an important part of the Reserve program.

American Federation of Labor

Mr. George D. Riley, member, national legislative committee, testified that "the A. F. of L. endorses the basic objectives of this legislation as necessary to strengthen the Nation's defense forces." Stating that H. R. 7000 is a great improvement over its original form, Mr. Riley commented favorably on the following features of the bill. It provides for an increase in the number of reservists as well as Reserve activities; it reduces the 8-year military obligation to 6 years; it will bring younger men into active Reserve training; and it makes the 6-months' program purely voluntary. Furthermore, the original compulsion of giving a less-than-honorable discharge has been deleted from the bill in favor of the 45 days of annual training; screening of Ready reservists into the Standby Reserve is provided for; and the bill as it stands is not universal military training to which the A. F. of L. has always been opposed—indeed, "the basic purpose of this legislation is quite different from UMT."

National Association of Manufacturers

Mr. Edmund Claxton, chairman of the association's subcommittee on manpower of the committee on research, testified regarding the scientific and engineering manpower problem as it relates to the national defense. H. R. 7000 was endorsed by the association because of its contribution to this problem in two respects: (1) the bill provides that Standby reservists will be subject to recall through the Selective Service System; and (2) provision is made for the continuous screening of the Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the President.

Engineers Joint Council and the Scientific Manpower Commission

Mr. Maynard M. Boring, Chairman of the Engineering Manpower Commission, testified that H. R. 7000 "provides the necessary legislative framework for effective use of our highly competent young engineers and scientists. From the point of view of the relation of technologists of military age to national security, this is the best legislation of its kind ever considered by the Congress." These organizations stated their emphatic support of the bill because of the following strong provisions: that it makes a definite mobilization plan possible; that the 6 months' training program is on a voluntary basis; that provision is made for constant screening of the Ready Reserve with due regard for critical skills; that members of the Standby Reserve would be called through a process of selection; that the President is given authority to establish quotas which permit persons with critical skills to participate in the 6 months' program; and that the legislation permits the retention of the ROTC program for the purpose of providing Reserve officers.

National Society of Professional Engineers

Mr. Paul H. Robbins, executive director, offered testimony concerning the relationship of the professional engineers of the Nation to the total national defense, particularly as it involves the achievement of a balance between military needs for manpower and specialized technical manpower requirements of industry. The society expressed its approval of three provisions in H. R. 7000 which have "the advantage of a reasonable degree of flexibility to permit improvements through administration and by Executive order of the President." These provisions are (1) that the President may prescribe regulations concerning the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in

critical defense-supporting industries and research so that they may fulfill their military obligation in the 6-months' active duty program, followed by 7½ years of Reserve service; (2) that a screening process is provided whereby Ready reservists can be transferred to the Standby Reserve; and (3) that Standby reservists may be ordered to active duty "only after a determination of availability by the Director of Selective Service."

Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association

Mr. James Secrest, executive vice president, endorsed the legislative provision of H. R. 7000 which contributes toward a solution of the problem of the shortage of technical and scientific personnel. The particular feature of the legislation which meets the approval of the association's manpower committee is that which provides that persons with critical skills who are engaged in critical defense-supporting industries and research may be allowed to enlist in the 6-month Reserve program under rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

The American Legion

Mr. Seaborn P. Collins, national commander of the American Legion, urged immediate committee and Senate approval of H. R. 7000, stating that—

this bill is one of the most important pieces of legislation ever to come before the Congress of the United States. We believe it is our responsibility as well as our privilege to do everything possible to secure enactment of this essential program.

National Farmers Union

Mr. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, urged delay in action on H. R. 7000 until further study had been made by the Department of Defense to correct the difficulties of the present Reserve system. Opposing a compulsory Reserve, the union came out for voluntary Ready Reserves which could be strengthened by more effective programs, improved training facilities, and increased pay for volunteer duty.

The National Guard Association of the United States

Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, president, expressed the "hope that H. R. 7000, or a version thereof, will prove beneficial for the other Reserve components." Pointing out that "inasmuch as the bill does not pertain in any way to either the Army or Air National Guard," General Walsh testified that the guard had been able to build up its organization, strength, and training under the provisions of existing laws, and had "submitted again and again that we are well satisfied with these existing provisions of law and do not desire any significant changes." After giving the facts and figures on present guard strength, attention was called to fact that the Army and Air National Guard already operate on a minimum basis of 48 armory drills and 15 days of field training annually, and that they perform 6 days of week-end training as well as additional training without compensation. General Walsh indicated that the Congress had been generous in its appropriations for the guard, but that—

if the Congress desires that the Army and Air National Guard develop to a greater degree and more rapidly all that is necessary is for the Congress to so determine and provide the money necessary for such increased strengths and the facilities and installations which will be required.

As far as basic training is concerned, this problem has been solved for the Air National Guard, and consideration can be given by Congress at a later time for the establishment of a basic training system for the Army National Guard. A recommendation will be made at a later date for an 8-week basic training program to be established in each State or group of States.

Reserve Officers Association

Col. C. M. Boyer, executive director, testified that the purposes of H. R. 7000 meet the basic requirements that the association considers essential for a strong and well-trained Reserve. The association finds this bill—

in many ways much more acceptable * * * than some of the earlier bills that were offered. We are particularly delighted that the Armed Forces Reserve Act is being amended only to a minor degree and that the amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act are relatively few and easily understood.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

Mr. Adin M. Downer, legislative counsel, testifying for the VFW, endorsed H. R. 7000 because the Nation needs a Reserve force, the Reserves should be trained, and they should be composed largely of nonveterans who have not performed active service. Mr. Downer presented a public opinion poll, conducted on the question of universal military training, "which is far more expansive than the program now under consideration." The results indicated public support for national security training, and the VFW concluded that—

if the polls had been taken on the question of a Reserve Forces training program the support would be much greater and the opposition almost negligible.

Disabled American Veterans

Mr. Charles E. Foster, assistant national director of legislation, represented the DAV which gave its full support and endorsement to the provisions of H. R. 7000. Mr. Foster brought out that the bill does not embody the universal military training concept because it does not have "universal features." The DAV particularly approved the provision whereby a reservist could be recalled to active duty for 45 days if he neglected his obligation for reserve training.

Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America

Mr. Bernard Weitzer, national legislative director, testified in favor of a trained and Ready Reserve to supplement the regular Armed Forces. He emphasized that

A combat Ready Reserve Force such as can be expected from this program will protect us from the cruel injustice which we saw in sending nearly a million veterans of World War II into our Armed Forces during the Korean fighting.

AMVETS

Mr. Raymond Winterbottom, assistant legislative director of AMVETS, testified that H. R. 7000 would be a good step in the direction of attaining the objective of a strengthened, trained Reserve Force. Endorsing wholeheartedly the broad principles contained in the bill, Mr. Winterbottom said:

We will support this or any other measure reported by this committee that provides a strong citizen army made up of minutemen ready to go into emergency situations at a moment's notice; that recognizes equality of sacrifice among all segments of the American population when the call to serve is made and finally

recognizes the impropriety of calling the same young man twice or three times in a decade while other young men never have either the obligation or the opportunity to serve. We therefore respectfully urge that H. R. 7000 or a similar measure be reported by this committee without further delay.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

A statement was submitted by Mr. C. Clement French, president, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., who is also chairman of the committee on national defense of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. The association specifically commended that provision in H. R. 7000 which requires that qualified ROTC graduates be commissioned as Reserve officers. Pointing out that at present there is virtually no reserve of officers not on active duty, the association commented that—

The expansion of the Reserve Forces contemplated in H. R. 7000 will create a substantial need for additional Reserve officers, and allow the ROTC to return to its mission: That primarily of training Reserve, rather than immediate active duty officers.

Hon. Strom Thurmond, United States Senator from South Carolina

Senator Thurmond appeared before the committee on behalf of H. R. 7000, as a Senator from South Carolina, as an Army Reserve officer of approximately 27 years, and after having concluded a term as president of the Reserve Officers Association. Senator Thurmond expressed his agreement with the statements made by Colonel Boyer, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association, on July 8 when he testified in support of H. R. 7000. Senator Thurmond said that although the bill should be amended as it came from the House, he approved of it as "the most practical and reasonable plan which has been suggested thus far." It is necessary to have compulsion as well as incentives—"I do not think that the incentive could be relied on in lieu of compulsion."

Senator Thurmond pointed out that the national defense required either the maintenance of a large, expensive Regular Military Establishment or one of reasonable size backed up by a large combat-ready Reserve. He felt that an adequate Military Establishment which could be expanded by trained Reserve Forces would be preferable not only from the standpoint of American traditions, but that it would be less expensive and more feasible to maintain.

Hon. Julius Ochs Adler, Chairman, National Security Training Commission

Mr. Adler testified that H. R. 7000 would probably do little to alter the present basically inequitable situation whereby in an emergency veterans and prior servicemen would have to be called to active duty.

If we are to have a reliable Reserve, we will have to have in it a sufficient number of pretrained young men to bring its units to combat readiness quickly.

Mr. Adler was of the opinion that the contemplated program, based on volunteers not to exceed a quota of 250,000 annually for 4 years, would not furnish sufficient men to satisfy the Army requirement alone, and recommended that the ceiling be removed—

and thereafter the same mandatory method employed for Reserve duty that is used in designating men for extended military service. We must not delude ourselves that the lack of pretrained young men can be overcome solely by voluntary methods. We can never lift the burden of double jeopardy off the backs of

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men who already have served unless we make equitable and adequate provision for inducting young men for 6 months of training, followed by 7½ years of enforced Ready Reserve obligation. That is the key to a vitalized Reserve based on a democratic sharing of the military duties of citizenship.

Furthermore, Mr. Adler thought that the National Guard should also be included in the bill and provision made for guardsmen to participate in the 6 months' program.

Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Admiral Radford testified that unless legislative authorization is obtained for building up a militarily prepared Ready Reserve of 2.9 million men, "there will have to be a complete review and reorientation of our defense plans." The limited number and short training of the men in the 6-months' program, as well as the military requirement for specialized skills, means that the national defense must depend upon men who have just completed active duty and are thus fully trained when they enter the Reserves. Interdependent skills, military missions, and geographic distribution of Reserve Forces cannot be attained by purely voluntary methods. Just as incentives are utilized to the maximum degree in the Regular Forces, they may be utilized for the Reserve Forces, but with each group it is necessary to have some compulsive feature, e. g., the draft act is essential background for the Regular Forces. Although the Air Force and the Navy have said they would not use the compulsory features of the bill, Admiral Radford thought they would find it necessary to do so in order to round out the skills required for their Reserve Forces.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff of the Army

General Taylor testified that the Army would prefer modification of H. R. 7000 in accordance with the recommendations set forth below, but—

regardless of the action on these modifications, the Army supports this legislation and will do everything in its power to get the most effective Reserve possible in accordance with the provisions of the bill in its final form.

In his prepared statement, General Taylor stated that an adequately trained Ready Reserve could not be achieved solely by voluntary methods and that the—

Army needs legislative action to provide an effective system based on compulsory basic training and active participation of nonveterans supplemented by a hard core of former servicemen.

Numbers of men alone will not suffice—a combination of skills is needed to provide the trained technicians essential for the equipment of modern warfare.

The procurement of nonprior servicemen on a voluntary basis will make it difficult to plan for training and facilities inasmuch as it will be impossible to know the exact numbers of men available in advance. Therefore, General Taylor recommended that—

these young men should be drafted into the Reserve [for] this 6-month type of training.

The authorized strength of the Army would have to be increased to take care of any additional training personnel needed for the increased Reserve program.

General Taylor was critical of H. R. 7000 for its omission of the National Guard because this would result in "a dual system of pro-

curement and training of non-prior-service personnel, one for the Army Reserve and another for the National Guard." He felt that the training should be uniform, the National Guard being "treated in a parallel manner to the Army Reserve." The lack of basic training in the guard would mean training some of the men during an emergency or replacing them with men who could qualify for overseas service.

Statement of Adm. Robert B. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations

Adm. Donald B. Duncan read the prepared statement of Admiral Carney in support of H. R. 7000 provided certain important changes are made in the bill.

The features of the bill which the Navy favors are as follows: The provision for compulsory participation in Reserve training which the Navy does not expect to use but regards as an insurance measure in the event their expectations for a larger voluntary program do not materialize; the provision for enlistment in the Reserves with the agreement to serve on active duty for 2 years; the authorization whereby the President may order ready reservists to active duty in an emergency; and the continuous screening procedures which will enable the Ready Reserve to be composed of men who can be quickly mobilized.

The Navy has serious objections, however, to two features of the bill as at present written:

1. The reduction of the total military obligation from 8 to 6 years would make it impossible for the Navy to achieve the size and quality of Reserve Forces essential to meet joint war plans. It is expected that many men in the Naval Ready Reserve will voluntarily continue their training, but if not, it would be preferable to carry them on the rolls for mobilization rather than to try to procure them from the civilian manpower pool. The Navy urges, therefore, that the 8-year total military obligation be restored in H. R. 7000.

2. The Navy is opposed to the House floor amendment to H. R. 7000 which provides that young men must finish high school or be 19 years of age (or under 20 years) before they can enlist in the 6-month program. Although the Navy does not plan to use the 6-month trainees, this particular educational provision would have an adverse effect upon the ability of the Navy to recruit 4-year enlistees for active duty. The Navy recommends, therefore, that the age limit for the 6-month program be fixed at not over 18½ years.

Gen. T. D. White, Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force

General White testified that the Air Force depends upon long-term voluntary enlistments, and that the requirements for the Air Force Reserve can be met through 1959 by the normal transfer of trained men from the Regular Air Force into the Ready Reserve. General White indicated that the bill in the form passed by the House would be injurious rather than helpful to the Air Force, and supported H. R. 7000 provided the amendments recommended by the Department of Defense were adopted.

Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps

General Shepherd supported the enactment of H. R. 7000 provided certain amendments were incorporated in the bill; otherwise, he

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testified that the Marine Corps would suffer adverse effects in the strength and mobilization readiness of its reserves.

General Shepherd estimated that a reduction of the 8-year military obligation to 6 years would dangerously affect the combat readiness of the Marine Corps.

Such a reduction would require an annual input into the Marine Corps Reserve of approximately 44,000 nonprior-service men instead of only 5,500 required by the present 8-year plan. This large loss would be sustained because the Reserve now includes a disproportionately large number of men who are obligated for the 8-year period. It would be difficult to recruit 44,000 voluntary trainees annually without disadvantage to the Regular Marine Corps. On the other hand, if the Marine Corps used the 2-year plan of active duty within the 6-year obligation concept, it would interfere with the recruitment of 3 and 4 year enlistees who are now readily obtainable.

Testimony was offered against the provision in H. R. 7000 which requires the 6 months' trainees to graduate from high school or become 19 years of age. Such enlistments should be limited to men who are between 17 and 18½ years old so that there will be no interference with long-term enlistments in the Regular forces. The Marine Corps concurs, however, in the proposal that young men who are pursuing high-school education in a satisfactory manner should have their 6-month training period deferred until after graduation or until they are 20 years of age.

The Marine Corps favors enactment of compulsory participation in training as an insurance provision in the event that military readiness cannot be achieved through voluntary means.

Vice Adm. Alfred C. Richmond, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard

The Coast Guard recommends the enactment of H. R. 7000 subject to two amendments. First, it is considered essential that the 8-year total military obligation be retained instead of reducing it to 6 years. The reduction would cause a rapid turnover of personnel, result in increased administrative costs, and create a difficult procurement problem. Many trained reservists would be removed from the program, and during the next 4 years result in a 30 percent increase in planned personnel procurement.

The second amendment relates to the provision that young men must have completed high school or reached the age of 19 years before they can enlist in the 6 months' program. This would complicate the problem of procurement and administration of the program inasmuch as it would result in a peak influx of personnel following graduation from high school. The Coast Guard prefers a more flexible arrangement whereby young men may be affiliated while in high school and defer their training until after graduation.

Admiral Richmond testified that the Coast Guard is in favor of a strong Reserve bill which will enable Reserve Forces to reach their strength levels, encourage participation in training, and provide for mandatory participation when necessary.

Statement of Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson

In supporting H. R. 7000, Secretary Wilson said that the bill—

with certain improvements proposed by the Department of Defense will aid materially in the further development of Reserve forces necessary to maintain national security * * *

Emphasizing the importance of Reserves that are organized and trained so that they can be speedily mobilized to augment the Regular forces in the event of an emergency, the Secretary said that the Department would continue its efforts to improve training programs, facilities, and equipment.

The change which the Department considers essential is the retention of the present 8-year total military obligation of Active and Reserve service.

Unless the present 8-year military obligation is continued, our capability of attaining Ready Reserve goals will be seriously jeopardized and delayed indefinitely for several services. In particular, it will become most difficult and perhaps impossible to reach various Ready Reserve strength levels at the times now planned.

The Secretary also stressed the necessity of providing for assured participation in Reserve training programs.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Carter L. Burgess (Manpower and Personnel)

Secretary Burgess strongly urged that the total 8-year military obligation be continued. The size and nature of the planned Reserve structure are based upon the 8-year period and would be seriously reduced if the 6-year provision were allowed to remain in H. R. 7000. The number of men, as well as the balance of needed skills, would be reduced; the screening of Ready reservists into the Standby Reserve would be adversely affected by the lack of personnel in excess of Ready Reserve requirements; some of the services would not be able to meet their Ready Reserve goals; and the lesser 6-year obligation would interfere with the minimum buildup of the Standby Reserve to meet Army and Navy mobilization plans. A reduction of the United States military obligation would cause us to compare unfavorably with our NATO allies, many of which require much longer periods of military service.

A second urgent recommendation was made against the adoption of the House floor amendment by which young men may enter the 6-months' program after graduation from high school or reach the age of 19, and before they are 20 years of age. The Department estimates that this provision would seriously interfere with long-term volunteers for the Regular Forces, and urges that the age requirement be restored to the original figure— from 17 to 18½ years. Mr. Burgess pointed out that in fiscal 1954, 66 percent of original long-term volunteers for the Regular Forces came from young men under 19 years of age, and that the small group of persons who are more than 18½ years old when they graduate can be taken care of by departmental regulations rather than by a provision of law which works undue hardship on the entire program.

Expressing regret that the National Guard was not included in the bill, Mr. Burgess said that—

It is the firm position of the Department that all Reserve components should be placed on the same basis with respect to minimum standards of initial training for young men who will enter directly into Reserve status under terms of draft deferment.

The Department feels that in spite of the fact that the National Guard Association testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that it did not wish to be included in H. R. 7000, that there are

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various weaknesses in Guard training programs which need to be overcome.

The Department is in favor of a Voluntary Reserve insofar as it is possible to achieve, and will lay primary emphasis on incentives. The existence of enforcement measures, however, is an important adjunct to obtaining compliance. "The National Guard experience shows that where enforcement measures are available, they are effective, though rarely applied." The compulsions relating to participation in Reserve training which are now in the law are two severe, and the Department endorses the 45-day provision in H. R. 7000 which is designed to insure participation. It is a permissive authority which will be used with discretion.

One of the original objectives that was sought in the Reserve legislation was authorization for the States to establish a State militia in peacetime. Such provision is not made by H. R. 7000, but it is still considered as a desirable goal in connection with civil-defense activities.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service

General Hershey testified that it was necessary to build a Reserve force as expeditiously as possible to provide for survival insurance, and that "if the present bill before this committee—it came from the House—is the only thing that we can get, I will take it." General Hershey stated that a total military obligation of 8 years is imperative, "but if we don't get the 8 years we will take less than the 8 years."

He favored the provision of H. R. 7000 which gives to the Reserves the same privilege enjoyed by the National Guard—to enlist men who are deferred from the draft as long as they participate satisfactorily in training. The compulsion of the 6 months' training to be made available to the other Reserves would also benefit the National Guard.

General Hershey testified against the high-school graduation amendment added to the bill by a House floor amendment and advocated a return to the age limit of 17 to 18½ years of age for enlistees. In addition, he thought that scientists and engineers who come under the critical-skills provision of H. R. 7000 and are thus eligible for transfer into the Standby Reserve after their 6 months' training should also come under the same penalties as other men in the program.

The following organizations were represented by witnesses who testified in opposition to the idea of universal military training, and for various other reasons

Americans for Democratic Action
Church of the Brethren
Evangelical and Reformed Youth Fellowship
Friends Committee on National Legislation
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Civic League
National Conference of Methodist Youth
National Council Against Conscription
National Temperance League
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Presbyterian Church U. S. Youth Fellowship
Students for Democratic Action
United Christian Youth Movement
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This section provides that the act may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Act of 1955".

Two prior versions of the House bill cited it as the "National Reserve Plan", but the present House bill has no short title.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

This section, which consists of eight subsections, makes a series of amendments to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

(a) *Increasing the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve*

This subsection increases the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve from 1,500,000 to 2,900,000.

(b) *Involuntary participation by prior-service men in Reserve training activities and programs*

Present law.—The 8-year service liability imposed by the 1951 amendments to the Selective Service Act was based on the premise that the program of universal military training authorized by that enactment would begin the following year, as the act specifically provided, and that trainees from this program would fill the active units of the Reserve components, except for the nucleus of prior-service men serving voluntarily. Men completing active service were given liability for Reserve membership, but it was not contemplated that they would again be mobilized or forced to undertake additional training on an involuntary basis except in time of war or national emergency.

What the House bill does.—The House bill changes existing procedure by requiring that persons who entered the active forces after July 27, 1953, shall upon release from such active service be liable for inactive duty training for 48 assemblies for drill annually (or other equivalent periods of training) and not to exceed 17 days of active duty.

First alternative.—It also provides that where a member "elects" not to participate in the above training program, he shall be offered as an alternative a period of active duty for training of not to exceed 30 days annually.

Second alternative (punitive).—Any member "who fails through refusal, when able to perform his obligation pursuant to the above alternatives" may be ordered involuntarily to active duty for not to exceed 45 days annually.

This provision of the House bill is consistent with a concept that no additional obligation is being imposed upon the prior-service man and that the provision merely "puts teeth" into existing law, and a further concept that it is only through the participation of prior-service men that present Reserve requirements can be met.

What the Senate amendment does.—The Senate amendment proposes that the liability imposed by the House bill shall be effective only to persons inducted or enlisting on and after a date which is 30 days after the enactment of the bill, and that an interim enlistment bonus be provided for men who have completed not less than 18 months of

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active service, and who are accepted for enlistment or assignment to combat and combat-support Reserve units (including the National Guard) of the Army and the Marine Corps.

(c) *Continuous screening of Ready Reserve*

As visualized by the bills, the Ready Reserve is to be kept in a high state of readiness for immediate active service. This requirement involves not only a high level of training and organization, but a high level of availability as well. To insure the necessary level of availability the bills provide that the Ready Reserve shall be subjected to a continuous screening process so as to keep the rosters of the Ready Reserve free from persons who for any reason could not answer immediate calls for active duty.

At the time of the Korean recall there was no adequate screening of the reservists who were ordered to active duty. Furthermore, there had been no screening program previously in operation during the years prior to Korea. As a result, there were many mistakes which could have been prevented by a continuous screening program carried on in advance of the recall.

The general objective of the continuous screening program contemplated by the bills is to prevent the significant attrition which results at the critical moment of mobilization from having on unit rosters large numbers of persons who in fact are not available for active service.

The bills contemplate that this screening will be conducted by the military, and list five general policies which will cover the operation of the screening program. It would be anticipated that the military departments would establish criteria based upon the policies outlined in the bills and that the application of these criteria to Ready Reserve rosters would be carried out by the military authorities without waiting for application from the individual reservists. The screening process would not necessarily be a voluntary matter, and some individuals who could not meet the screening criteria, and who might nevertheless desire to continue in the Reserve components for retirement purposes, would be transferred from the Ready Reserve involuntarily. It will be recalled that under other provisions of the bills, transfer from the Ready Reserve is no longer dependent upon a request therefor.

It is provided in the bill that in the conduct of the screening process "recognition" would be given to participation in combat. As used in this context, the word "recognition" connotes a basis for selection out, rather than for retention in, the Ready Reserve.

The screening out of individuals from units of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard would be subject to the consent of the Governor.

Transfer from Standby to Ready Reserve.—New subsection (l) of section 208, added by the Senate amendment, provides for the retransfer to the Ready Reserve of any individual who has been transferred to the Standby Reserve for a particular reason, when that reason has ceased to exist.

(d) *The role of Selective Service System in ordering members of the Standby Reserve to active duty*

Present status of the Standby Reserve.—Under the concept of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 the Reserve components were

divided into categories of vulnerability to active duty rather than into categories of readiness for such active duty. The Ready Reserve was to be called first and the Standby Reserve called only when adequate numbers and units of the proper types were not available from the Ready Reserve.

A further important concept of the Armed Forces Reserve Act was that there will be in the Standby Reserve many units and individuals undertaking the same amounts of inactive-duty training and active duty for training as is the case in the Ready Reserve, and that units and individuals of the Standby Reserve would be as fully organized and as well trained as the units and individuals of the Ready Reserve. As has previously been stated, the difference between the categories was not the level of training, organization, pay status, or participation in training activities, but their relative liability to active duty with the Armed Forces in case of need.

In time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, units and members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty by the military departments, in the same manner as members of the Ready Reserve.

What the bill does.—This subsection amends the Armed Forces Reserve Act to provide that members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only after a determination of their availability has been made by the Director of Selective Service.

Future status of the Standby Reserve.—Although the new provision furnishes a method of balancing needed military and civilian skills, it would appear impossible in the future to maintain in the Standby Reserve organized units and fixed training programs. In effect, the Standby Reserve would tend to become mainly a pool of individuals on an inactive status, with no training liability except in time of war or national emergency.

(e) *Liability of Ready Reserve during national emergency proclaimed by the President*

Subsection 233 (b) (1) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 authorizes the ordering to active duty of members of the Ready Reserve in time of national emergency proclaimed by the President, subject to the limitation that only such numbers could be ordered to active duty under these circumstances as were specifically authorized by the Congress. This subsection continues this authority, but with the significant change that the President may recall up to 1 million Ready reservists without specific approval of Congress.

(f) *Ministers and ministerial students*

This subsection provides that a reservist who becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall at his request be entitled to a discharge if already on active duty or serving in the Reserve. A reservist who is a student preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school shall not be required to serve on active duty, active training and service, active duty for training or inactive duty training while in such status. These two provisos complement section 6 (g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, which provides that regular or duly ordained ministers of religion and students preparing for the ministry shall be exempt from training and service but not from registration.

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(g) Annual report from the Secretary of Defense

This subsection provides that the Secretary of Defense shall cause records to be maintained in the military departments showing the numbers of persons participating in active duty for training and in inactive duty training in a drill-pay status and shall report to the President and to the Congress annually on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve Forces.

This section is not intended to duplicate the report called for in section 257 (e) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act, which provides as follows:

"The semiannual report of the Secretary of Defense as required by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, shall contain a chapter which shall be a report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board on the status of the reserve programs of the Department of Defense."

(h) Special enlistment programs

This subsection of the bill establishes three special enlistment programs directly in the Reserve units of the Reserve components, each program being contingent upon the performance of a specified period of active duty for service or active duty for training. The programs are explained in detail below.

New section 261. Direct Reserve enlistment, with requirement to serve on active duty for a period of 2 years

This provision requires that any person enlisting in the Reserve components (except the National Guard and the Air National Guard) for a period of 8 years must accept active duty for a period of 2 years, and upon the performance of such active duty may reduce his Ready Reserve service to a period which, when added to the time spent on active duty, shall total 5 years.

Section 208 (f) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 already provides that persons may be transferred from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve after having served on active duty in the Armed Forces and in an accredited training program of the Ready Reserve for a total of Active-plus-Reserve service of not less than 5 years, or any lesser period authorized by the appropriate Secretaries.

The following tabulation summarizes the years of Ready Reserve training which will entitle an individual to transfer to the Standby Reserve, for the various periods of active service.

Years of active service	Years of Ready Reserve participation	Standby Reserve obligation	Total
5 or more	None	3 or less	8.
1	1	3	8.
2	2	3	8.
3	3	3	8.
6-month trainees	7½	0	8.
0	Until age 28	0	9½ to 11.

New section 262. Authorizing direct enlistments in the Reserve components (other than the National Guard and Air National Guard) with requirement for an initial 3- to 6-month period of active duty for training

Existing law.—Under section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, persons who have not attained age 18½

may be accepted for enlistment in units of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard. Persons accepted for such enlistment are thereafter deferred from induction as long as they serve satisfactorily or until they attain age 28.

Provisions of the Senate amendment.—The Senate amendment authorizes 8-year enlistments in the Reserve components (other than the guard) within quotas specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress subject to the individual agreeing to perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months nor more than 6 months.

After completion of the period of initial training the individual is required satisfactorily to perform the training requirements imposed upon the Ready Reserve by other provisions of this bill.

Critical skills; deferment as reservists.—This paragraph of the bill also specifies that persons having critical skills and who are engaged in critical defense-supporting industries may enlist in the Reserve components and after performing the required 6 months of active-duty training serve out the remainder of the 8-year period of military obligation in a Reserve status.

Special provisions relating to those in the 3- to 6-month program.—This subsection also contains three numbered clauses which specify certain miscellaneous provisions which are applicable only to the trainees. They are discussed below.

Clause (1)—Pay of trainees.—This clause provides that while undergoing the 6 months' active duty for training persons shall be paid at the rate of \$50 per month for the initial 6-month period, and for any period of hospitalization incident thereto.

Clause (2)—Disability retirement for trainees.—This clause provides that with respect to the provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, relating to retirement pay, separation and severance pay for disability, persons undergoing the 6-month active duty for training shall be deemed to be serving in enlisted pay grade E-1 with under 4 months of service (the lowest enlisted pay grade).

Clause (3)—Disability and death benefits for trainees.—This clause provides that persons undergoing the active duty for training shall receive the benefits provided in Public Law 108 of the 81st Congress for sickness, injury, or death. Such persons shall be denied the conversion rights provided by section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940. The automatic indemnity coverage authorized by the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 is limited to 30 days after separation or release from the initial 6 months of active duty for training.

Benefits which do not accrue.—Inasmuch as persons enlisted in the Reserve and undergoing the period of active-duty training are not specifically authorized to receive the benefits indicated below, they would be excluded from such benefits:

Benefits of title V (mustering-out payment) of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, or any other benefits under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, except the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, with respect to his initial 6 months of active duty for training.

Quarters allowances.

Benefits of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950.

Incentive pay.

Veterans' preference.

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Role of National Security Training Commission.—The National Security Training Commission is designated to act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and the President with respect to the welfare of persons participating in the active duty for training authorized in this subsection.

As a practical matter, the size of the annual quotas would seem to have an important bearing on the manner in which the training program is conducted. If at the 100,000 minimum, such trainees might be integrated with new recruits training for the active forces, whereas if it is near the 250,000 ceiling it might become necessary to operate separate installations.

(f) Reemployment rights for trainees

Present law.—The 1951 amendments to the Selective Service Act of 1948 provide reemployment rights for enlistees, inductees, and reservists who are on active duty, and leave-of-absence rights for persons on training duty, such as the usual two-weeks summer encampment. There is no provision, however, for appropriate reemployment rights to be granted to persons enrolled in training programs contemplated by the amendments under consideration in this bill.

What the bill does.—This subsection of the bill therefore adds to section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act authority whereby persons performing active duty for training for the period authorized in the bill would receive substantially the same reemployment rights as persons on active duty, except that they would be required to apply for reinstatement within 60 days from date of their release from training or date of release from hospitalization immediately following discharge, such period of hospitalization not to exceed 6 months, and, upon reinstatement by his employer, the trainees would be protected against discharge without cause for a period of only 6 months.

These provisions of the bill fit the trainee into the general pattern of reemployment rights guaranteed prior-service men and insure that such rights shall be commensurate with their period of duty. As an example, the bill provides that the trainees shall apply for reinstatement within 60 days from date of release from training; the comparable period for inductees and reservists on active duty is 90 days. Similarly, the 6-month trainee receives protection against discharge for a period of 6 months after he returns to his civilian position; the comparable period for inductees and reservists on active duty is 1 year.

As to the necessity of providing reemployment protection to individuals in the age group to be participating in the 6-month program, census figures show that in October 1954, 37.6 percent of the 16- and 17-year age group, 60 percent of the 18- and 19-year age group, and 76.7 percent of the 20- to 24-year age group had some kind of employment. It is noted that this will not be the only age group affected by the reemployment provisions. The group most affected will probably be the "critical skills" group engaged in defense-supporting industries and research.

The National Guard and the Air National Guard are not included in the provisions of this paragraph of the bill.

New section 263. Enlistment bonus for reservists

This section provides a 2-year program for an enlistment bonus payable to certain prior-service men who are enlisted in certain Reserve units.

In such enlistment or assignment to a Reserve unit the individual would agree to serve satisfactorily in the unit, and to attend drills and active-duty training periods. In the event the individual fails satisfactorily to participate, as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, such individual may be ordered to active duty for training for periods of 45 days annually during the unexpired term of his enlistment.

Individuals who have completed not less than 18 months of active service and who are currently serving voluntarily in Reserve units of the types herein under discussion could be discharged for the convenience of the Government under this program in the event they were willing to make the necessary agreement to serve, and provided they were qualified and acceptable under applicable screening criteria.

The period of enlistment would be 3 years.

The number of persons involved in this program would be controlled by annual appropriations.

The program would operate pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Such regulations would insure that men would not be accepted for enlistment if they occupied critical positions in defense supported industries or were possessed of skills which would cause them to be screened out of the Reserve as being unusable in times of mobilization.

Summary of detailed provisions of Senate amendment

Only those persons who have honorably completed at least 18 months of active service are eligible for the program.

To be accepted into the program the individual must agree satisfactorily to participate in the training requirements and in the event he fails to participate satisfactorily, as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be liable for active duty for training for periods of 45 days annually during the unexpired term of his enlistment.

Enlistees will be carefully screened to insure that persons who have critical skills or occupations which would render their discharge necessary in time of actual mobilization are not enlisted or reenlisted.

Only combat and combat-support units (as determined by the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy) of the Reserve components of the Army and the Marine Corps would be included in the program.

Upon enlistment or assignment a bonus would be paid to the individual, if qualified and acceptable under applicable screening criteria.

The program would be limited to the numbers specifically provided for in annual appropriations.

The program is in addition to other enlistment and appointment programs currently in operation.

Persons currently serving enlistments in the Reserve could be discharged for the convenience of the Government and, if acceptable, enlisted under this program.

The program terminates July 1, 1957.

SECTION 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

- (a) *Authorizing direct enlistments in the Reserve components (other than the National Guard and Air National Guard) without specific requirement for either 2 years of active service or an initial period of 3-6 months of active duty for training*

Existing law.— Under section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act persons who have not attained age 18½ may be accepted for enlistment in units of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard. Persons accepted for such enlistment are thereafter deferred from induction as long as they serve satisfactorily or until they attain age 28. Considerably more than a half million persons have availed themselves of this program since its origin in 1948.

What the Senate amendment does.— The Senate amendment extends to the other Reserve components an enlistment program which is identical to that provided in existing law for the guard. The President, rather than the governors of the several States, makes the determination that the program is necessary. There is no cutoff date, and quotas are restricted to the numbers for which specific appropriation is made annually by the Congress.

Under clause (C) an individual is not obligated to perform any initial period of active duty for training such as that required of an individual who enlists in the Ready Reserve of a Reserve component under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended by the Senate amendment. Clause (D) provides authority under which an individual enlisted under clause (C) may voluntarily elect to perform the initial period of active duty for training required by section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as so amended, and thereby shorten his period of obligatory Reserve service.

This section also provides that persons enlisted in the National Guard under the provisions of section 6 (c) (2) (A) may reduce their period of liability for induction from age 28 to a period of 8 years by satisfactorily participating in a period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months.

- (E) *Providing priority in induction for persons who fail satisfactorily to carry out Reserve training to which obligated under this section*

This clause provides that where an individual has accepted enlistment under the provisions of this subsection and because of failure satisfactorily to participate in the required training has been discharged from such enlistment, he will be given priority over all others by his local board in meeting quotas for induction into the Armed Forces.

- (b) *Graduates of Reserve Officers Training Corps and other officer training programs*

Background.— Section 6 (d) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act provides that as a general proposition all persons participating in programs for the training of Reserve officers shall be deferred from induction provided they agree to accept a commission if tendered; to serve on active duty for a period of not less than 2 years after receipt of such commission; and to remain in the Reserve until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of such commission.

ROTC programs are long-term.—The annual output of the Army and Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps is geared to long-range mobilization requirements rather than to the immediate requirements of the active forces. This creates the potential problem of having more graduates available than the active forces can absorb during periods when there are no hostilities. This problem did not manifest itself during the period of the buildup of the active forces incident to the Korean hostilities, because the Army and Air Force needed and could absorb the entire output of the Reserve officers training program.

But upon the cessation of Korean hostilities the problem again arose, as the output of the Reserve Officers Training Corps program again exceeded the immediate needs of the active forces. As a consequence, some new graduates of the Air Force officer training program were not given their commissions outright but were first placed on duty in an enlisted status for the 24-month period of service required of inductees. There was widespread public criticism of this procedure.

What the bill does about it.—The bill amends section 6 (d) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to make it mandatory that upon graduation all qualified graduates of the courses be appointed as commissioned officers in the Reserve.

In addition, the bill requires that if the number of these newly appointed officers exceeds the existing requirements of the active forces, such officers shall be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 6 months instead of for extended active duty for service for a period of the 2 years required in their signed ROTC agreement referred to in clause (B) of section 6 (d) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended by the 1951 amendments to the Selective Service Act of 1948.

Upon completion of such 6-month period of active duty for training these officers shall be released from such active duty for training and thereafter shall be required satisfactorily to serve in the component in which appointed until the eighth anniversary of the commencement of such 6-month period of active duty for training. The bill requires the Secretary of Defense to develop the standards and to publish the regulations necessary to insure compliance with this requirement of satisfactory Reserve service and specify that failure to meet such standards will result in revoking the individual's Reserve commission.

The bill makes no provision whereby these officers may shorten their 7½-year Ready Reserve obligation by participating in Reserve training programs.

BUDGET DATA—DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

As has been previously indicated in this report, the President's National Reserve Plan was strongly recommended by the administration. The bill in its present form does not contain all of the provisions which were included in the original departmental recommendations, but provides in substantial measure additional authority needed for the strengthening of the Reserve components.

The estimated cost of the legislation in fiscal year 1959 as compared with fiscal year 1955 is shown below.

The following has been prepared to show the 4 areas where the estimated costs for training the reserves will increase from \$710 million

appropriated in fiscal year 1955 to an estimated obligation in fiscal year 1959 of \$1,928 million.

(a) The number of reservists in a drill-pay status, that is, those attending periodic drills plus 2 weeks training annually, increases from an estimated 838,000 on June 30, 1955, to 1,716,000 on June 30, 1959. On a per capita cost basis this will require about \$871 million over that appropriated in fiscal year 1955 for such training.

Estimated number of reservists in drill-pay, in thousands

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total
End fiscal year 1955.....	554	149	35	100	838
End fiscal year 1959.....	1,138	205	81	272	1,716

(b) The number of reservists who are expected to attend 15 to 30 days annual training only, increases from 20,750 during fiscal year 1955 to 340,000 during fiscal year 1959. On a per capita cost basis this will require \$98 million over that appropriated in fiscal year 1955 for such training.

Estimated number of reservists annual training only, in thousands

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total
Fiscal year 1955.....	89	13	5	3	21
Fiscal year 1959.....	89	54	161	33	340

(c) There are no reservists in a 6-month training program in fiscal year 1955. The estimated costs for training 100,000 in such a program in fiscal year 1959 is \$177 million.

(d) The increase in costs due to the increase in pay for reservists authorized by the Career Incentive Act of 1955 can be absorbed within funds available for fiscal year 1955. The estimated increase in cost in fiscal year 1959 due to the Career Incentive Act is \$72 million.

SUMMARY

The effects of the above increases over that appropriated in fiscal year 1955 are tabulated below:

(a) Increase in pay drill.....	\$871, 000, 000
(b) Increase in annual training.....	98, 000, 000
(c) 6-month training program.....	177, 000, 000
(d) Career Incentive Act.....	72, 000, 000
Total.....	1, 218, 000, 000
Appropriated in fiscal year 1955.....	710, 000, 000
Estimated cost in fiscal year 1959.....	1, 928, 000, 000

The following table shows the projected Ready Reserve by training status.

[In thousands]

Service	June 30 --			
	1956	1957	1958	1959
Department of Defense, total	1,568	1,986	2,218	2,563
Pay drill	1,030	1,239	1,445	1,716
Annual only	57	231	316	340
No drill	176	466	457	507
Army, total	929	1,089	1,250	1,482
Pay drill	605	805	946	1,158
Annual only	29	49	69	89
No drill	235	235	235	235
Navy, total	313	380	452	531
Pay drill	171	181	194	205
Annual only	20	28	36	54
No drill	122	171	222	272
Marine Corps, total	174	210	243	245
Pay drill	51	60	70	81
Annual only	4	150	173	164
No drill	119			
Air Force, total	147	257	273	305
Pay drill	145	193	235	272
Annual only	4	64	38	33
No drill				

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, there is printed herewith in roman type existing law in which no change is proposed; existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, and new matter is printed in italics:

ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

Sec. 205. (a) The Ready Reserve consists of those units or members of the reserve components, or both, who are liable for active duty either in time of war, in time of national emergency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law.

(b) The authorized aggregate personnel strength of the Ready Reserve shall not exceed a total of **one million five hundred thousand** *two million nine hundred thousand*.

Sec. 208. (a) Each person required to serve in a reserve component pursuant to law, shall, upon becoming a member of a reserve component, be placed in the Ready Reserve of his Armed Force for the remainder of his required term of service unless eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve under subsection (f) of this section.

(b) Any member of the reserve components in an active status on the effective date of this Act may be placed in the Ready Reserve.

(c) All units and members of the National Guard of the United States and Air National Guard of the United States shall be in the Ready Reserve of the Army and the Air Force, respectively.

(d) All members of the reserve components assigned to units organized for the purpose of serving as such, which are designated as units in the Ready Reserve, shall be in the Ready Reserve.

(e) Subject to such regulations as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, any member of the reserve components may, at any time upon his request, be placed in the Ready Reserve if qualified.

(f) *Except as specifically provided by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in any armed force of the United*

States under any provision of law after the date which is thirty days after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 who becomes a member of the Ready Reserve, by reason of any provision of law other than section 208 (c) of this Act, shall be required, while a member of the Ready Reserve, to (1) participate in not less than forty-eight scheduled drills or training periods and to perform not more than seventeen days of active duty for training, during each year, or (2) perform annually not more than thirty days of active duty for training. Any such member of the Ready Reserve (except any member enlisted therein under section 6 (c) (2) (C) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act) who in any year fails to perform such training duty satisfactorily, as determined by the appropriate Secretary pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the final year of any period of obligatory membership in the Ready Reserve, such membership shall be extended for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the performance by such member of such additional active duty for training.

[(f)] (g) Except in time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, any member of the reserve components who is not serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States shall, upon his request, be transferred to the Standby Reserve for the remainder of his term of service--

(1) if he has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than a total of five years;

(2) if, having served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for a total of less than five years, he has satisfactorily participated, as determined by the appropriate Secretary, in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve for a period which when added to his period of active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States totals not less than five years or such lesser period of time as the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) may prescribe in the case of satisfactory participation in such accredited training programs as the appropriate Secretary may designate;

(3) if he has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, and, in addition thereto, has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months subsequent to June 25, 1950; or

(4) if he has served as a member of one or more reserve components subsequent to September 2, 1945, for not less than eight years.

[(g)] (h) No member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve without the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

[(h)] (i) Subsection (f) of this section shall not apply to any member of the reserve components in the Ready Reserve while serving under an agreement to remain therein for a stated period.

[(i)] (j) Subject to subsection (g) of this section, any member of the reserve components in the Ready Reserve may be transferred into the Standby Reserve, or into the Retired Reserve if qualified and if he makes application therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) may prescribe.

(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that--

(1) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

(2) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

(3) members of the Reserve forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

(5) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve.

(l) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast Guard), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Ready Reserve whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists.

SEC. 233. (a) In time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, of any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to active duty for the duration of the war or national emergency and for six months thereafter, but members on an inactive status list or in a retired status shall not be ordered to active duty without their consent unless the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) determines that adequate numbers of qualified members of the reserve components in an active status or in the inactive National Guard in the required category are not readily available. No member of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty under this subsection until the Director of Selective Service has determined that such member is available for active duty.

(b) (1) In time of national emergency hereafter proclaimed by the President or when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to and required to perform active duty involuntarily for a period not to exceed twenty-four consecutive months: *Provided, That Congress shall determine the number of members of the reserve components necessary for the national security to be ordered to active duty, pursuant to this subsection prior to the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection.* *Provided, That not more than one million members of the Ready Reserve of all reserve components may be required to perform active duty involuntarily at any time unless the Congress shall have authorized the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection with respect to a larger number.*

(h) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe any person who, while a member of a reserve component, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall be entitled upon his request to a discharge from the reserve component of which he is a member. No member of any reserve component shall be required to serve on active duty, or to participate in active training and service, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, while preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school.

CHAPTER 7 OF PART II

SEC. 260. (a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, each military department of the Department of Defense shall cause to be prepared and maintained an accurate record of the number of members of each class of each reserve component who during each fiscal year have satisfactorily participated in (1) active duty for training, and (2) inactive duty training with pay.

(b) In January of each year the Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the President and to the Congress a report which shall contain an account of the status of training of each reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the progress made in the strengthening of the reserve components, during the preceding fiscal year.

CHAPTER 8—SPECIAL ENLISTMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 261. (a) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any person who is qualified for enlistment for active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard, and who has not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, respectively, pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(b) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment to perform—

- (1) active duty for a period of two years;
- (2) satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to service rendered under paragraph (1), will total five years; and
- (3) the remainder of such period of enlistment as a member of the Standby Reserve.

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SEC. 262. (a) Until August 1, 1959, whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve pursuant to the provisions of this section under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments under this section may be accepted only within quotas prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress. No enlistment shall be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component if such enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve.

(b) Enlistments under this section may be accepted from persons who--

- (1) are qualified for induction;
- (2) have not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act; and
- (3) have not attained the age of twenty years.

In addition, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the enlistment under this section, without regard to the provisions of paragraph (3), of persons who fulfill the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) and who have critical skills and are engaged in civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting industry or in any research activity affecting national defense.

(c) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment (1) to perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than three months or more than six months, and (2) thereafter to perform satisfactorily all annual training duty prescribed by section 208 (f) of this Act, except that persons specially enlisted because of their having possession of critical skills may be relieved of any obligation to perform the annual training duty prescribed by section 208 (f), and upon the completion of eight years of such satisfactory service pursuant to such enlistment be exempt from further liability for induction for training and service under such Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this subsection. Each such person shall be deferred from training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily, as determined by regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person performing an initial period of active duty for training under this section shall--

- (1) during such period, and during any period of hospitalization incident to the performance of such duty, receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month;
- (2) be deemed to be serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months) for the purpose of determining his eligibility to receive allowances for subsistence or for travel and transportation, or to receive any benefit under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended; and
- (3) be deemed to be a member of a reserve component called or ordered into active service for extended service in excess of thirty days for the purpose of determining eligibility for any benefit made available to members of reserve components by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active-duty training for periods of less than thirty days or while engaged in active-duty training", approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201), except that (A) no such person shall be entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and (B) the indemnity accorded to such person under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall terminate thirty days after the release of such person from such initial period of active-duty training.

Except as specifically provided by this subsection, no person shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of an initial period of active duty for training under this section, to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for persons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.

(e) The National Security Training Commission shall advise the President and the Secretary of Defense, and shall report annually to the Congress, with respect to the welfare of persons performing initial periods of active duty for training under this section, but shall have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons during such periods.

(f) Any person who completes satisfactorily the initial period of active duty for training required of him under any enlistment pursuant to this section shall be entitled,

upon application for reemployment within sixty days after (A) his release from such required initial period of active duty for training after satisfactory completion thereof, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to such duty continuing after such release for a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act for individuals inducted under the provisions of such Act, except that (1) any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be discharged from such position without cause within six months after such restoration, and (2) no reemployment rights granted by this subsection shall entitle any person to retention, preference, or displacement rights over a veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

Sec. 263. (a) Within quotas prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress, each person who has been honorably released from active duty of not less than eighteen months' duration in the Armed Forces of the United States, and who, before July 1, 1957, is accepted in conformity with regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary for assignment or enlistment under this section as an enlisted member of an organized combat unit of the Ready Reserve of the Army or Marine Corps for a period of three years, shall be entitled to receive a bonus in an amount equal to the monthly basic pay, to which such person would be entitled for two months' service on active duty in the grade in which he is so assigned or enlisted.

(b) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any individual who on the date of enactment of this section is serving under an enlistment entered into under any other provision of law in an active unit of the Ready Reserve which is designated under this section as an organized combat unit, may be discharged therefrom for the convenience of the Government for the purpose of reenlistment in such unit under the provisions of this section.

(c) No assignment or enlistment may be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component if such assignment or enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve. No member of the National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States may be assigned, enlisted, discharged, or ordered to active duty for training under this section without the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

(d) Any enlisted member of any such organized combat unit who, during any year of any period of assignment or enlistment for which he has received a bonus under this section, fails to perform satisfactorily all training duties prescribed for members of such unit, and whose failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the third year of any such period of assignment or enlistment, such assignment or enlistment shall be extended for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the performance of such additional active duty for training by such member.

(e) As used in this section, the term "organized combat unit" means a unit so designated by the appropriate Secretary whose members are trained for combat or combat-support service and are required to perform satisfactorily annual training duty equal to that prescribed under section 208 (f) of this Act.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT, AS AMENDED

(Public Law 118, 84th Congress)

* * * * *
Sec. 6 (c) (2) (A) In any case in which the Governor of any State determines and issues a proclamation to the effect that the authorized strength of any organized unit of the National Guard of his State cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons referred to in subsection 6 (b) (2) or persons who are not liable for training and service under this title, any person who prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months, prior to the determination by the Secretary of Defense that adequate trained personnel are available to the National Guard to enable it to maintain its strength authorized by current appropriations, and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction, enlists or accepts appointment in any such organized unit shall be deferred from training and service under this title so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such organized unit. No person who has or may be deferred under the

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provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of the provisions of subsection (h) hereof after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth. *No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an Armed Force for three consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.*

(B) Except as provided in subsection (b), paragraph (1) of this subsection, **[for clause (A)]** or clause (A), or clause (C), or clause (D) of this paragraph, no person who shall become a member of a reserve component after the effective date of this title shall thereby be exempt from registration or training and service by induction under the provisions of this title.

(C) *Whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments authorized by this clause may be accepted only (i) within quotas prescribed by the Secretary of the military department concerned and specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress, and (ii) from persons who have not been ordered to report for induction under this Act and who have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months. Any person so enlisted shall be deferred from training and service under this Act so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Ready Reserve. No person deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of subsection (h) of this section after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth.*

(D) *Within the quotas prescribed pursuant to section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, each person deferred pursuant to the provisions of clause (C) hereof may volunteer to perform a period of active duty for training as provided by and subject to the provisions of such section. No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve, and who during such service has performed active duty for training for a period of not less than three months or more than six months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this clause.*

(E) *Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted or appointed in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces pursuant to authority conferred by this subsection or under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who fails to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Ready Reserve may be selected for training and service and inducted into the armed force of which such reserve component is a part, prior to the selection and induction of other persons liable therefor.*

6. (d) OFFICERS' TRAINING; DEFERMENT OF STUDENTS AUTHORIZED.—(1) Within such numbers as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, any person who (A) has been or may hereafter be selected for enrollment or continuance in the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the naval and Marine Corps officer candidate training program established by the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1057), as amended, or the Reserve officers' candidate program of the Navy, or the platoon leaders' class of the Marine Corps, or the officer procurement programs of the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Reserve, or appointed an ensign, United States Naval Reserve, while undergoing professional training; (B) agrees in writing to accept a commission, if tendered, and to serve, subject to order of the Secretary of the military department having jurisdiction over him (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), not less than two years on active duty after receipt of a commission; and (C) agrees to remain a member of a regular or reserve component until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under subsection (d) of section 4 of this title, shall be deferred from induction under this title until after completion or termination of the course of instruction and so long as he continues in a regular or reserve status

upon being commissioned, but shall not be exempt from registration. Such persons, except those persons who have previously completed an initial period of military training or an equivalent period of active military training and service, shall be required while enrolled in such programs to complete a period of training equal (as determined under regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) in duration and type of training to an initial period of military training. There shall be added to the obligated active commissioned service of any person who has agreed to perform such obligatory service in return for financial assistance while attending a civilian college under any such training program a period of not to exceed one year. *Upon the successful completion by any person of the required course of instruction under any program listed in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of such appointment, the armed force in which such person is commissioned does not require his service on active duty in fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for a period of six months. Upon completion of such period of active duty for training, such person shall be returned to inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate reserve unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such person performs satisfactory service in such unit, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary of the military department concerned."*



84TH CONGRESS 1st Session	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. 1335
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RESERVE FORCES ACT OF 1955

JULY 21, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Brooks of Louisiana, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7000]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: *That this Act may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Act of 1955".*

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

SEC. 2. (a) Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (50 U. S. C. 925 (b)) is amended by striking out the words "one million five hundred thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two million nine hundred thousand. Until July 1, 1957, this total shall not include any person who has a reserve obligation on the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 whenever such person is not participating satisfactorily in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve, as prescribed by the appropriate Secretary".

(b) Section 208 of such Act is amended by (1) redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) thereof as subsections (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively, and (2) inserting, immediately after subsection (e) thereof, the following new subsection:

"(f) Except as specifically provided by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), (1) each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in any armed force of the United States or any component thereof under any provision of law after the date of enactment of the

Reserve Forces Act of 1955 who becomes a member of the Ready Reserve by reason of any provision of law other than section 208 (c) of this Act, and (2) each person who after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 becomes a member of the Ready Reserve under section 263 of this Act, shall be required, while a member of the Ready Reserve, to (A) participate in not less than forty-eight scheduled drills or training periods, and to perform not more than seventeen days of active duty for training, during each year, or (B) perform annually not more than thirty days of active duty for training. Any such member of the Ready Reserve (except any member enlisted therein under section 6 (c) (2) (C) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act) who in any year fails to perform such training duty satisfactorily, as determined by the appropriate Secretary pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the final year of any period of obligatory membership in the Ready Reserve, such membership shall be extended for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the performance by such member of such additional active duty for training."

(c) Section 208 (g) of such Act, as amended by the preceding subsection of this Act, is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) thereof as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), respectively; and

(2) inserting, immediately after paragraph (1) thereof, the following new paragraph:

"(2) if he (A) has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months, and has served satisfactorily as a member of a unit of the Ready Reserve pursuant to a transfer made under section 263 (a) of this Act for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals four years, or (B) has satisfactorily completed an enlistment under section 263 (b) of this Act;"

(d) Section 208 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 928) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

"(1) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

"(2) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

"(3) members of the Reserve Forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

"(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

"(5) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve.

"(l) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the

Ready Reserve whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists."

(e) Section 233 (a) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No member of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty under this subsection until the Director of Selective Service has determined that such member is available for active duty."

(f) The proviso contained in section 233 (b) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (b) (1)) is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That not more than one million members of the Ready Reserve of all reserve components may be required to perform active duty involuntarily at any time unless the Congress shall have authorized the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection with respect to a larger number".

(g) Section 233 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, any person who, while a member of a reserve component, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall be entitled upon his request to a discharge from the reserve component of which he is a member. No member of any reserve component shall be required to serve on active duty, or to participate in active training and service, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, while preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school."

(h) Chapter 7 of part II of such Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 259 thereof, the following new section:

"Sec. 260. (a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, each military department of the Department of Defense shall cause to be prepared and maintained an accurate record of the number of members of each class of each reserve component who during each fiscal year have satisfactorily participated in (1) active duty for training, and (2) inactive duty training with pay.

"(b) In January of each year the Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the President and to the Congress a report which shall contain an account of the status of training of each reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the progress made in the strengthening of the reserve components, during the preceding fiscal year."

(i) Part II of such Act, as amended by preceding subsections of this section, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 8—SPECIAL ENLISTMENT PROGRAMS

"Sec. 261. (a) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any person who is qualified for enlistment for active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard, and who has not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, respectively, pursuant to the provisions of this section.

"(b) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of six years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment to perform—

"(1) active duty for a period of two years;

"(2) satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to service rendered under paragraph (1) of this subsection, will total five years; and

"(3) the remainder of such period of enlistment as a member of the Standby Reserve.

"SEC. 262. (a) Until August 1, 1959, whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in units of such Ready Reserve pursuant to the provisions of this section under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments under this section may be accepted only within quotas (which quotas shall not exceed a total of 250,000 persons annually) prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense. No enlistment shall be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component if such enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve.

"(b) Enlistments under this section may be accepted from persons who—

"(1) are physically and mentally qualified for service in the Armed Forces;

"(2) have not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act; and

"(3) have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months.

In addition, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the enlistment under this section, without regard to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3), of persons who fulfill the requirements of paragraph (1) and who have critical skills and are engaged in civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting industry or in any research activity affecting national defense.

"(c) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment (1) to perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than three months or more than six months, and (2) thereafter to perform satisfactorily all training duty prescribed by section 208 (f) of this Act, except that (A) performance of such initial period of active duty for training by any person enlisted under this section while satisfactorily pursuing a course of instruction in a high school shall be deferred until such person ceases to pursue such course satisfactorily, graduates from such course, or attains the age of twenty years, whichever first occurs, and (B) persons specially enlisted because of their possession of critical skills may be relieved of any obligation to perform the training duty prescribed by section 208 (f). Each such person shall be deferred from training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily, as determined under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, and upon the completion of eight years of such satisfactory service pursuant to such enlistment shall be exempt from further liability for induction for training and service under such Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this subsection.

"(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person performing the period of active duty for training required by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section shall—

"(1) during such period, and during any period of hospitalization incident to the performance of such duty, receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month;

"(2) be deemed to be serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months) for the purpose of determining his eligibility to receive allowances for subsistence or for travel and transportation, or to receive any benefit under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended; and

"(3) be deemed to be a member of a reserve component called or ordered into active service for extended service in excess of thirty days for the purpose of determining eligibility for any benefit made available to members of reserve components by the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active duty training for periods of less than thirty days or while engaged in active duty training', approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201), except that (A) no such person shall be entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and (B) the indemnity accorded to such person under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall terminate thirty days after the release of such person from such period of active duty for training.

Except as specifically provided by this subsection, no person shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of a period of active duty for training required by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section, to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for persons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.

"(e) The National Security Training Commission shall advise the President and the Secretary of Defense, and shall report annually to the Congress, with respect to the welfare of persons performing periods of active duty for training under clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section, but shall have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons during such periods. Within sixty days after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, the National Security Training Commission shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the members of the Ready Reserve while performing such active duty for training, including regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on training establishments, in conformity with the laws of the several States.

"(f) Any person who completes satisfactorily the period of active duty for training required of him by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section during any enlistment pursuant to this section shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within sixty days after (A) his release from such required period of active duty for training after satisfactory completion thereof, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to such duty continuing after such release for a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act for individuals inducted under the provisions of such Act, except that (1) any person so restored to a posi-

tion in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be discharged from such position without cause within six months after such restoration, and (2) no reemployment rights granted by this subsection shall entitle any person to retention, preference, or displacement rights over a veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

"263. (a) Until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may provide by regulations, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, for the release from active duty in the Armed Forces prior to serving the periods for which inducted or enlisted, but in no case before serving a minimum of twelve months, of individuals who were on active duty in the Armed Forces on the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 and who volunteer for transfer to units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve. Each such individual shall be required to participate in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 208 (f) of this Act for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals four years. The total number of individuals released from active duty under this subsection shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand annually.

"(b) Until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may accept enlistments in units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve for a period of one year from individuals released from active duty after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Persons so enlisting shall be required during such enlistments to participate in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 208 (f) of this Act."

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 3. (a) Section 4 (d) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph and on or before the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, except a person enlisting pursuant to the provisions of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, or a person deferred under the next to the last sentence of section 6 (d) (1) of this Act, as amended, prior

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to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces and in a reserve component, for a total period of six years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard)."

(b) Section 6 (c) (2) of such Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 456 (c) (2)), is amended by—

(1) adding at the end of clause (A) thereof the following new sentence: "No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an armed force for not less than three consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.";

(2) striking out in clause (B) thereof the words "or clause (A)" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the words "or clause (A), clause (C), or clause (D)"; and

(3) adding at the end thereof the following new clauses:

"(C) Whenever the President determines that the tensiled strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments authorized by this clause may be accepted only (i) within quotas prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, and (ii) from persons who have not been ordered to report for induction under this Act and who have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months. Any person so enlisted shall be deferred from training and service under this Act so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Ready Reserve. No person deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of subsection (h) of this section after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth.

"(D) Within the quotas prescribed pursuant to section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, each person deferred pursuant to the provisions of clause (C) hereof may volunteer to perform a period of active duty for training pursuant to clause (1) of subsection (c) thereof subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of such section. No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve, and who during such service has performed such period of active duty for training, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this clause.

"(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted or appointed in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces pursuant to authority conferred by this subsection or under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who fails to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Ready Reserve may be selected for training and service and inducted into the armed force of which such reserve component is a part, prior to the selection and induction of other persons liable therefor."

(c) Section 6 (d) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C., App. 456 (d) (1)) is amended by—

(1) striking out in clause (C) of the first sentence thereof the words "subsection (d) of section 4 of this title", and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the first sentence of section 4 (d) (3) of this Act, or until the sixth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under the second sentence of section 4 (d) (3) of this Act"; and

(2) inserting at the end thereof the following: "Upon the successful completion by any person of the required course of instruction under any program listed in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of such appointment, the armed force in which such person is commissioned does not require his service on active duty in fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for a period of six months. Upon completion of such period of active duty for training, such person shall be returned to inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate reserve unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such person performs satisfactory service in such unit, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary of the military department concerned."

(d) Section 6 (d) (2) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Any person heretofore or hereafter enlisted in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast Guard Reserve who thereafter has been or may be commissioned therein upon graduation from an Officers' Candidate School of such Armed Force shall, if not ordered to active duty as a commissioned officer, be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act so long as he performs satisfactory service as a commissioned officer in an appropriate unit of the Ready Reserve, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the department concerned. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in

such unit, and such failure is not excused under such regulations, his commission may be revoked by such Secretary."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY F. BYRD,

By R. B. R.,

JOHN M. STENNIS,

By R. B. R.,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,

STYLES BRIDGES,

By L. S.,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Under the Senate amendment the obligation to train in the Ready Reserve would be imposed upon each person enlisted, appointed, or inducted into the Armed Forces commencing with those entering the service 30 days after the date of enactment of the proposed legislation. Thus individuals now on active duty or any individual who entered on active duty after June 19, 1951, while retaining his Ready Reserve obligation, would not be obligated to train under the provisions of the proposed legislation.

The House bill applied the obligation to train in the Ready Reserve upon all persons appointed, enlisted, or inducted into the Armed Forces after July 27, 1953. Persons who had served on active duty prior to that date would be relieved of their Ready Reserve obligation.

The conferees agreed to the Senate version, but eliminated the 30-day period following the enactment of the proposed legislation.

Thus, under the conference report, young men who enter the Armed Forces after the date of enactment of the proposed legislation will be required to serve on active duty for the period for which they are obligated, and in the Ready Reserve for a period of time which, when added to their period of active duty, totals 5 years.

Thus, an inductee who serves 2 years on active duty will be required to participate in training in the Ready Reserve for a period of 3 years. During this 3-year period, he will be required to participate in 48 drill periods and not to exceed 17 days' active duty for training annually. If he cannot participate in this type of training, or equivalent training, he can apply for 30 days of active duty each year and thus fulfill his training obligation. If he refuses or fails to satisfactorily participate in the above type of training, he can be involuntarily ordered to active duty for 45 days to satisfy his Ready Reserve obligation for the year in which he fails to satisfactorily participate.

Under the Senate amendment the total military obligation remained at 8 years. That is, the period of active duty plus the period of service in the Ready and Standby Reserve remained at 8 years.

Under the House bill the total obligation for all persons serving in the Armed Forces after June 19, 1951, was reduced to 6 years, except for the 6 months' trainees and ROTC graduates who hereafter only perform active duty training for 6 months. Under the House bill these individuals would continue to have an 8-year obligation.

The conferees agreed to provisions in the conference report which reduce the total obligation to 6 years for all individuals appointed, enlisted, or inducted into the Armed Forces after the date of enactment of the proposed legislation. However, individuals now serving

on active duty, or who previously served on active duty, who, under the conference report, will have no obligation to train, will continue to have a total 8-year military obligation.

The only exceptions to the 6-year provision, with regard to the total military obligation, will be those individuals who enter into the 6 months' training program and agree to serve 7½ years in the Ready Reserve and who train annually therein. In addition, ROTC and OCS graduates who only perform 6 months of active duty training will likewise have an 8-year total obligation.

In addition, both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained a provision whereby persons may enlist in the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, prior to reaching the age of 18 years and 6 months.

These persons will be deferred from training and service so long as they continue to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve.

Each person will be deferred until he has attained the 28th anniversary of the date of his birth.

This will authorize enlistments in the Reserve components of the military services in the same manner in which persons may now be enlisted in the National Guard.

If any such enlistee performs a period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months nor more than 6 months and thereafter continues to satisfactorily participate in the Ready Reserve, he will not be liable for induction after he has completed 8 years of combined active duty for training and Ready Reserve training.

Thus, if the President determines that the Ready Reserve strength of the Armed Forces is not maintained at the level he deems necessary, he can authorize individuals to enlist in such Reserve components prior to attaining the age of 18½ in a manner similar to existing law with respect to the National Guard.

These individuals remain liable for induction up to age 28 if they fail to satisfactorily participate in the Ready Reserve in which they enlisted. However, under the conference report, enlistees in the Armed Forces under this provision can reduce their liability for induction from age 28 to a total 8-year obligation by active duty for training of not less than 3 nor more than 6 months. Such enlistees will, while serving on such active-duty training receive the same pay and benefits as are applicable to individuals who enlist under the age of 18½ in the 6 months' training program provided for in other provisions of the conference report.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for a not to exceed 6 months' training program. Individuals may agree to participate in active duty training and thereafter to serve in the Ready Reserve for 7½ years and to train therein. Enlistment in such a program is voluntary, but thereafter the Reserve training is mandatory.

The Senate amendment did not establish a statutory limit of the quota to be trained in this program annually. The House bill provided an annual quota of not to exceed 250,000. The House bill also provided that the training would be for not more than 6 months. The Senate amendment provided that the training would be for not

less than 3 nor more than 6 months. The conferees agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

The House bill contained a July 1, 1959, termination date for the authorization for the 6 months' training program. The Senate amendment contained similar language, but extended the date 1 month to August 1, 1959. The conferees agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

Persons enlisting in the 6 months' program prior to reaching the age of 18½ years while pursuing a course of instruction in high school shall be deferred from the 6 months' training until such person ceases to pursue his high-school course satisfactorily, graduates, or attains the age of 20 years, whichever first occurs.

Thus, under the conference report, not to exceed 250,000 young men may be accepted for training in the Armed Forces provided they agree to perform active-duty training for not less than 3 nor more than 6 months as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense and thereafter, until he has completed a total period of 8 years of combined active and Reserve service, such individual will be obligated to perform training in the Ready Reserve consisting of 48 drill periods and not more than 17 days of active-duty training each year; or, in lieu thereof, 30 days of active-duty training each year.

If a 6-month trainee, or an individual who enlists in the Reserve prior to attaining age 18½ and agrees to remain liable for induction up to age 28, fails to participate satisfactorily, he may be ordered to active duty for 45 days or he may be selected for training and service and inducted into the Armed Forces prior to the induction of other persons liable therefore.

The Senate amendment required no participation in training for any person entering the armed services prior to 30 days after the effective date of the act. However, in order to induce such persons to participate in training upon their release from active duty, the amendment contained provisions whereby any person who had served on active duty for not less than 18 months could be assigned or enlisted in an organized combat unit of the Ready Reserve of the Army or Marine Corps for a period of 3 years and be entitled to receive a bonus in an amount equal to that basic pay to which such person would be entitled for 2 months' service on active duty in the grade in which he was assigned or enlisted.

Furthermore, persons who on the effective date of the act were serving in an active unit of the Ready Reserve which had been designated an organized combat unit could have been discharged for the purpose of reenlisting in such unit and thus become eligible for the payment of the bonus.

The House bill contained no such provisions and the Senate conferees receded on these provisions of the Senate amendment and in lieu thereof the conferees adopted other provisions to induce persons to voluntarily participate in training.

The first provision would authorize the Secretaries of the Military Services, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, until July 1, 1957, to promulgate regulations whereby persons who have already been inducted or enlisted and who complete a minimum of 12 months in the Armed Forces, to be released from active duty and transferred to units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, if such individual agrees

to participate in training in the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals 4 years. The maximum number of individuals who can be released from active duty under this provision may not exceed 150,000 persons annually.

The second provision adopted by the conferees to induce persons to voluntarily participate in Reserve training, provides that, until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Military Services, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, may accept enlistments in the Ready Reserve for a period of 1 year from individuals who are released from active duty after the date of enactment of the conference report. Such persons who enlist will be required to train during that 1-year period, but, thereafter, at his own request, he will be relieved of further obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve.

The total number of enlistments under this provision may not exceed 200,000 annually.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained provisions whereby the National Security Training Commission would advise the President and the Secretary of Defense and report annually to the Congress with respect to the welfare of persons performing initial periods of active duty for training, but would have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons.

The Senate amendment contained an additional provision whereby, within 60 days after the date of enactment of the act, the National Security Training Commission would submit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the "not less than 3 or more than 6 months' trainees" while performing active duty for training, including regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on training establishments in conformity with the laws of the several States.

The House bill contained no such provision, and the House conferees receded and agreed to this provision of the Senate amendment.

The House bill provided that when persons had completed their Ready Reserve obligation, they would automatically be transferred to the Standby Reserve. The Senate amendment provided that persons would be transferred to the Standby Reserve at their own request, as is now the case in existing law.

The House conferees recognized that some persons in the Ready Reserve would want to voluntarily remain in the Ready Reserve after having completed their obligated period of service and thus agreed to that portion of the Senate amendment that it would be necessary for a person to request transfer to the Standby Reserve.

The Senate amendment provided for the transfer of persons from the Standby Reserve to the Ready Reserve whenever the reason for their transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer existed. The House bill contained no similar provision. This portion of the Senate amendment is intended to provide authority to reassign individuals who were engaged in critical skills and who no longer engaged in such skills while still under a Reserve obligation, to be placed back in the Ready Reserve to complete their obligation. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment. This portion of the amendment, plus the authority to screen individuals into the Standby Reserve, will provide a program which will assist in the solution of the vital question of the proper utilization of persons with critical skills

engaged in defense-supporting activities and those so engaged in research.

In determining which persons enter this program, the President will have available to him the advice and assistance of the Selective Service System and, in determining which persons should be transferred from the Standby to the Ready Reserve under the Senate amendment, the Secretary of Defense will have available to him the advice and assistance of the Selective Service System.

There were no changes in substance made between the House bill and the Senate amendment with respect to ministerial students and the authority of the President to order a limited number of Ready reservists to active duty in time of national emergency.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained a provision fixing the ceiling on the size of the Ready Reserve at 2,900,000 persons. The conferees agreed that this figure until July 1, 1957, should only represent persons who are participating in training in the Ready Reserve and others who do not train while having a Ready Reserve obligation will not be counted against that total.

Other changes between the House bill and the Senate amendment are technical or clarifying in nature and do not affect the substance of the conference report.

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Managers on the Part of the House.

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